

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.02

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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November 14, 1913, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m. 77; Humidity...93, 82.

November 14, 1912, Temperature a.m. 66, p.m. 72; Humidity...70, 65.

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9,249 晚八拾月十年丑癸

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

六拜禮 號五十一月一十英曆

TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

30 LIVES LOST.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 14.
A telegram from Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, reports that a train fell through a trestle bridge at Clayton.
The casualties are 20 killed and 250 injured.

RECORD OF RECENT DISASTERS.

Lives lost.

1905.	
June 22, Mentor, Chicago-New express	23
July 27, Liverpool-Southport electric express	21
1906.	
March 16, Colorado collision	40
July 1, Salisbury	27
September 16, Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway; train falls into the Cimarron river	20
September 19, Grantham	14
October 28, Atlantic City	70
November 12, Woodville, Valparaiso	40
December 28, Elliot Junction, near Arbroath	40
December 30, Washington 1907.	20
February 16, New York	20
March 29, Cotton, California	26
May 11, Honda, California	31
July 20, Detroit	40
September 19, Encarnacion, Mexico	63
October 15, Shrewsbury	18
1908.	
May 8, Moradabad, India	120
June 26, Baroda, India (270 injured)	15
1909.	
January 15, [Denver, Colorado]	21
1910.	
January 21, Spanish River	48
January 29, St. Louis	7
March 6 (reported), Roger's Pass (C.P.R.)	62
June 18, Versailles	18
January 23, Webbwood, Ontario	48
March 1, Wellington, Washington, U.S.A.	60
March 19, Green Mountain, Iowa	45
July 4, Dayton, Ohio	37
August 14, Saigon	25
December 24, Hawes Junction	12
1911.	
January 23, Pontypriid	11
February 14, Courville	13
April 22, Blaauwkrantz Bridge (Grahamstown and Capetown)	30
August 25, Manchester, New York	31
November 23, Montreuil Bellay	22
1912.	
May 18, Paris	13
July 4, Corning, New York	42
September 17, Ditton Junction	15
November 10, New Orleans 1913.	30
September 2, Aisgill Moor	15

FRANK WOOTTON.

TO BECOME TRAINER.

London, Received Nov. 14.
The *Sportman* states that Frank Wootton will be retiring at the end of the season. He will spend a holiday in Australia prior to becoming a trainer in England.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

PEACE SIGNED.

London, Received Nov. 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Turco-Greece peace treaty was signed at midnight.

TELEGRAMS.

LARKIN'S RELEASE.

MR BIRRELL SPEAKS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 14.
Mr Birrell, speaking at Bristol, was cheered when referring to the "happy release" of Larkin. He declared that the Government had not sought to interfere with the elections, and that Larkin was not released until the imprisonment was considered sufficient.

Mr J. Havelock Wilson, General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, interviewed at Liverpool after attending a sailors' and firemen's meeting, protested against Larkin's "fiery cross" declaration. Larkin would not be allowed to dictate a strike.

Press Comments.
All the papers have editorials upon Larkin's release.
The *Daily Telegraph* states that it is "dragging the majesty of the law in the dirt for Party necessity."
This is typical of Unionist comments, which scathingly denounce the Government.
The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Cabinet has shown high moral courage in disregarding Tory misrepresentation, and repairing a blunder due to the inglorious traditions of Dublin Castle.
The *Daily News* remarks that the Government's repentance does not entirely restore the credit lost by the blunder of allowing such a prosecution.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Translation of P. Flynn.

Writing in the *Sporting Chronicle* of October 11, "W.L.S." says:
It is to be hoped that the officials of Salford Harriers will deal judiciously with young H. R. Whittinglow, their recent acquisition from Tintwistle Harriers, so that he may not have his heart broken by long grinds across country on all sorts of going and in all conditions of weather during the winter months.
This athlete I regarded as the most promising of the north-country half-milers during the past summer. Some preferred D. E. Gorton, his club mate and great rival of the last cross-country season, but the last-named was laid off sick for a considerable part of the term, and it was not possible to form any accurate estimate of their relative merits. They were both good runners. As a stylist the Rochdale boy is one of the prettiest movers in the country, but Whittinglow was mightily effective, and his "doubles" and "singles" were spread over the entire season.
Now it is just here that a little bit of judicious advice may be useful to Whittinglow, and in like manner to Gorton. If they are allowed to follow their beat they may go and tear themselves to bits over plough and fallow, and when next Easter comes find themselves lacking pace. It may be argued that in the interval the pair may take high honours across country, and the sacrifice of speed may have been awarded accordingly. This may be quite possible, though there is an even higher chance of much shadow and no substance.

A Fine Judge of Pace.
I am a great believer in Whittinglow. When I saw him winning his first prize of last season I declared he would be a fine runner, and lo! I was assured that he was "a good enough runner, but likely to turn it up if tackled." I watched him repeatedly, and after he had gained rare triumphs at Huddersfield, those were not his last—it was patent that an incorrect estimate had been formed of this lad, who used his head in his runs, and

TELEGRAMS.

UNIONIST POLICY.

NO FOOD DUTIES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 14.
In the course of his speech at Norwich, Mr. Bonar Law said the tide against the Government was now in flood. The Unionists, if they came into power in the next Parliament, would carry out their fiscal policy. They would not impose new duties on food, but would impose a moderate tariff on manufactured goods, and would also establish the principle of Imperial Preference. They would compensate the agriculturists for any losses owing to the tariff by a re-adjustment of local taxation. The Unionists would also appoint a Committee to consider the possibility of making insurance voluntary.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

London, Received Nov. 14.
Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney has been appointed to the command of the Second and Third Fleets; Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, C.V.O., to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron; and Rear-Admiral W. O. Pakenham, C.B., to the command of the Third Cruiser Squadron.

when these were over had taken very little out of himself.

This is the sort of half-mile or mile I like to see. The athlete who comes with a great rattle at the finish may seem brilliant to the layman, who goes into ecstasies regarding the wonderful finish, even when the performer lies weeping for wind at the track-side. Give me a lad like Whittinglow who steals quietly through his field, pegging back here one and there three or four opponents, snatching at the opportunity to get the inside for a score of yards, and then winding round another set of runners, all the while carrying out a nice position for the last lap. When that has been reached he has not in his big race required to put in desperate work; his judicious manoeuvring has been serviceable to him, and people have wondered, "how did he get there?"

Nor has Whittinglow been well off as regards training. He is (or was) resident in Mottram, where there is no track, and his running necessarily has been rough and ready. But withal he has thriven on it, and while it is quite possible he may rise to even higher honours than the minor position he occupied in junior cross-country circles last year, I should like to see him given one good chance on the flat. He has too much pace to be sacrificed over country—in the meantime, at any rate.

American Examples.
But this does not mean that Whittinglow should cut cross-country running out of his training altogether. Far from it. If the work be easy he will do himself no harm by running with Salford Harriers in their spurs, granted these be not too hard or too long. Last Saturday's distance would appear to have been much further than the officials had estimated.

Take as instances the runners of the United States universities. The half-mile and mile performers are not above taking a turn at the autumn game. Of course, the work is not nearly as difficult as is the regulation cross-country running in the United Kingdom. The inter-collegiate course is only six miles, and after November 20, which is the date of this season's championship, cross-country running finishes for the

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

HAS HUERTA FLED?

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says there is still no reply to the United States demands, which called upon Huerta to prevent an assembly of the newly-elected Congress. It is rumoured that Huerta has fled. It is also reported that Mr. Hale's unofficial negotiations with General Carranza related to the raising of the embargo on the importation of arms.
President Wilson has informed journalists that he does not contemplate issuing any statement regarding the Mexico situation at present, but said there are more favourable elements in the case.
The German Legation at Mexico has advised the Germans at Torreon to go to the coast.

NOBEL PRIZE.

INDIAN POET HONOURED.

London, Received Nov. 14.
The Nobel Prize for Literature has been conferred upon the Indian poet Rabindra Nath Tagore.
[A character sketch of the recipient appears elsewhere on this page.]

year. Thus Shrubbs' engagement at Harvard is not a very long one.

John Paul Jones won the Cross-country Championship twice, and yet he could do 1.54 and 4.15, while I hear that J. E. Meredith is keen on running for Pennsylvania this fall. I take it from this that next spring the Olympic champion will be sent for the half-mile and the mile instead of for the quarter-mile and the half-mile, and those who know him best declare he will make a great mile. He is such a strong young fellow, with such a powerful finish after taking so little out of himself through his races, that he is bound to do well. I should not be surprised were Ted Meredith the hope of the United States in the 1,500 metres at Berlin in 1916.

And here let me say that Melvin Sheppard looks as though he will go on for ever. He did 1.57 the other day on a heavy track in the Metropolitan Championships, and seemed to run splendidly.

Moderate work will not kill Whittinglow or Gorton, but I hope that neither will he run stale or happen upon accident at the winter sport. We have not many very good half-milers in the north, and I do want to see the Mottram boy given a chance.

P. Flynn at New York.
By the way, one distance runner has, as I expected, "would be the case, become lost to this country and may be seen sporting the "stars and stripes" in the Stadium at the next Olympic. This is Pat Flynn. He went over on the Celtic—appropriate name—which conveyed Nat Cartmell and young Earl Patterson back to the United States. Down at the dock he was met by Eddie Owen's great rival of the mile championship of 1912, R. Hales, with whom Flynn used to train in their native village—is it Banteer?—and by this time, I take it, Flynn will be a full-fledged Irish-American.

Moreover, he will be a genuine, and not a so-called "Hibernian" such as the Mesteekys, the Frigzes, Mezeis, the Grijseels, the Ponarskis, the Woropkoffs, the Elizaroffs, the Konchitkoffs, the Pomporoffs, the Kolemaitans, the Rosenbergers, the Kivats, and the Meyers, none of whose forebears was a King in Connaught.

(Continued On page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

NO OLYMPIC MATCHES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Australian Cricket Board of Control has decided that as the team which is visiting England in 1916 cannot accept the German invitation to compete in the Olympic Games, the Board agrees to the visit of the Rev. Mr. Waddy's team to Ceylon and the sending of a team to South Africa in 1914-15.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

London, Received Nov. 14.
Reuter's Wellington correspondent says the strike situation is improving, and everything is quiet.

London, Received Nov. 15.
Reuter's Wellington correspondent states that the strike is crumbling, the strikers steadily resuming work.

CHARACTER SKETCH

Of the Winner of Nobel Literature Prize.

A Reuter's telegram appearing on this page announces that the Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to the Indian poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore. The following character study of the poet, contributed to the *Manchester Guardian* during his visit to England last year, will be read with interest.

The position of Rabindra Nath Tagore in modern Bengal is without a parallel. He is a man in the prime of middle life, and for a quarter of a century his influence and renown have been growing. It is impossible, of course, for one unacquainted with the Bengali tongue (in which alone the poet writes, despite the tradition of his family in English scholarship and his own familiarity with our language and literature) to speak of his work save by hearsay. One can only record the judgment of his countrymen. That, however, is altogether unenough. His name is a household word in the Bengali-speaking world. His songs are heard everywhere from the North-west to Burma. His poems and dramas, stories and essays, printed in the Indian magazines or circulated in cheap editions, count their readers by tens of thousands. He is the acknowledged master of Bengali literature, honoured as artist, thinker, and teacher, as a builder of harmonies, a maker of new forms, as the writer who more than any other has revealed the capacities of the Bengali language for imaginative and philosophical expression.

This personal achievement would of itself be sufficiently remarkable; but it so happens that Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore continues and fulfils a great family tradition by virtue of which the Tagores constitute the flower of the intellectual aristocracy of Bengal. The stock furnishes a truly astonishing record of hereditary genius. Tradition carries the Tagore ancestry back for more than 800 years, and it is certain that during several centuries, members of the clan have taken the lead in practical affairs, in literature and the arts, in learning and religion.

For the establishment of the material fortunes of the family we need not go back beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, when the head of the house migrated from the interior of Bengal to the spot on the banks of the Hooghly destined to be the site of modern Calcutta. To him,

TELEGRAMS.

THE CANADIAN GALES.

HUGE LOSSES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received Nov. 14.
Reuter's Toronto correspondent says underwriters estimate the losses by the gale on Lake Huron at 3½ million dollars. Eighty per cent. of the insurance is divided among British and American insurance companies.

Death-Roll Increasing.

London, Received Nov. 15.
The death-roll in the Lake disasters is increasing. It is now confirmed that the steamer James Carruthers, with crew and 370,000 bushels of wheat, is lost, and that the British steamer Bridgeport has foundered in a sea-storm, the crew of 45 being supposed to be drowned. Ten vessels are still unaccounted for, with aggregate crews of 187.

as to other Brahmins who took service with the East India Company, the somewhat casual Anglo-Indians gave the title of Thakor (lord), which, corrupted into Tagore, became the accepted surname of the family. Wealth came to them with the building of Fort William, and as the eighteenth century draws to a close we see the Tagores playing an increasingly prominent part in the civic and intellectual life of Bengal. Some take to commerce or the law, some are faithful to the ancient ways and devote themselves to the service of traditional learning. One especially is honoured, as a patron of Sanskrit scholarship and founder of a Sanskrit library in his house. Others are quick to see the possibilities of the new learning that has come from the West. It is among the Tagores that we find the first Indians to acquire a liberal education in the European sense—more than one of them while Europe is still a closed book to the East, attaining a mastery of English and French and familiarity with Western thought and knowledge. In the nineteenth century the chronicles of the family are still more striking, for while some of its members set themselves to preserve and revive the musical and other culture of old Bengal, the immediate ancestors of Rabindra Nath Tagore achieve the conquest of regions hitherto unexplored by men of India race.

The poet's grandfather was the celebrated Bengali public man known to his contemporaries as "Prince" Dwarka Nath Tagore, the most magnificent citizen of Calcutta three generations ago. The first Indian to establish a mercantile firm on the modern European model, he was also a pioneer of steam communication between India and England, a free press and of the jury system, a social, educational, and religious reformer. He was, moreover, among the earliest Indians of high caste and public position to visit Europe. Honours came to him alike in Paris and in London, and, dying in exile, he lies buried at Kensal Green. The son of this impressive personage, and the poet's father, was the Maharajah (Great Sage) Devendra Nath, who consolidated the Theistic Church of Bengal (the Brahmo Samaj), and who, dying in Calcutta eight years ago at a great age, left a name as scholar and saint that is revered through Hindustan by millions who could not have understood, still less have accepted, his purified rationalistic creed.

Such is the ancestry of the distinguished man who, in the maturity of his powers and the fullness of his fame, is now in England, and receiving, though without publicity, something of his due measure of recognition from English men and women of letters.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

It is rumoured that President Huerta has fled from Mexico.

The treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey has been signed.

The New Zealand strike situation is improving and everything is quiet.

President Wilson says there are more favourable elements in the Mexican situation.

Australian cricketers are not to compete in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916.

The German Legation at Mexico City has advised Germans at Torreon to go to the coast.

The Nobel prize for literature has been conferred upon the Indian poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore.

A train fell through a trestle bridge at Clayton, Alabama, and 20 persons were killed and 250 injured.

Frank Wootton, the jockey, is retiring at the end of the season and will become a trainer of horses in England.

Mr. Bonar Law says the Unionist fiscal policy will not impose new duties on food, but a moderate tariff on manufactured goods.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong 6th November, 26th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.). (Full Choir.) Responses, Ferial, Venite, Kempton Psalms, of the 16th morning. Te Deum, Smart in F. Benedictus Hayes in F. Anthem, "O Lord God" Goss. Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.) Kyrie, Smart in F; Hymns, 197, and 157. Evening Song (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 18th evening; Magnificat, Turtle, (23rd evening); Nunc Dimittis; Elvey (23rd evening) and Hymns, 292, 300 and 12.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 26th Sunday after Trinity, 16th November, 1913. Morning Prayer (11 a.m.)—Responses, Ferial, Venite, Crotch; Psalms, As set; Te Deum, Blissett; Jubilate, Hayes; Hymns, 332, 370, and 321. Evening Prayer (6 p.m.)—Hymn, 277; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, As set; Magnificat, Barnby in D. 18th morning; Nunc Dimittis, Wickes, 10th evening; Hymns, 333, 265 and 477. Sevenfold Amen.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, November 18th. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening Service; at Seamen's Institute at 7.30 p.m.

First Church of Christian Scientist, Macdonell Road—Sunday, 11.15 a.m.; Wednesday 5.30 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Court Cards at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Al Fresco Fete. Roman Catholic Compound.

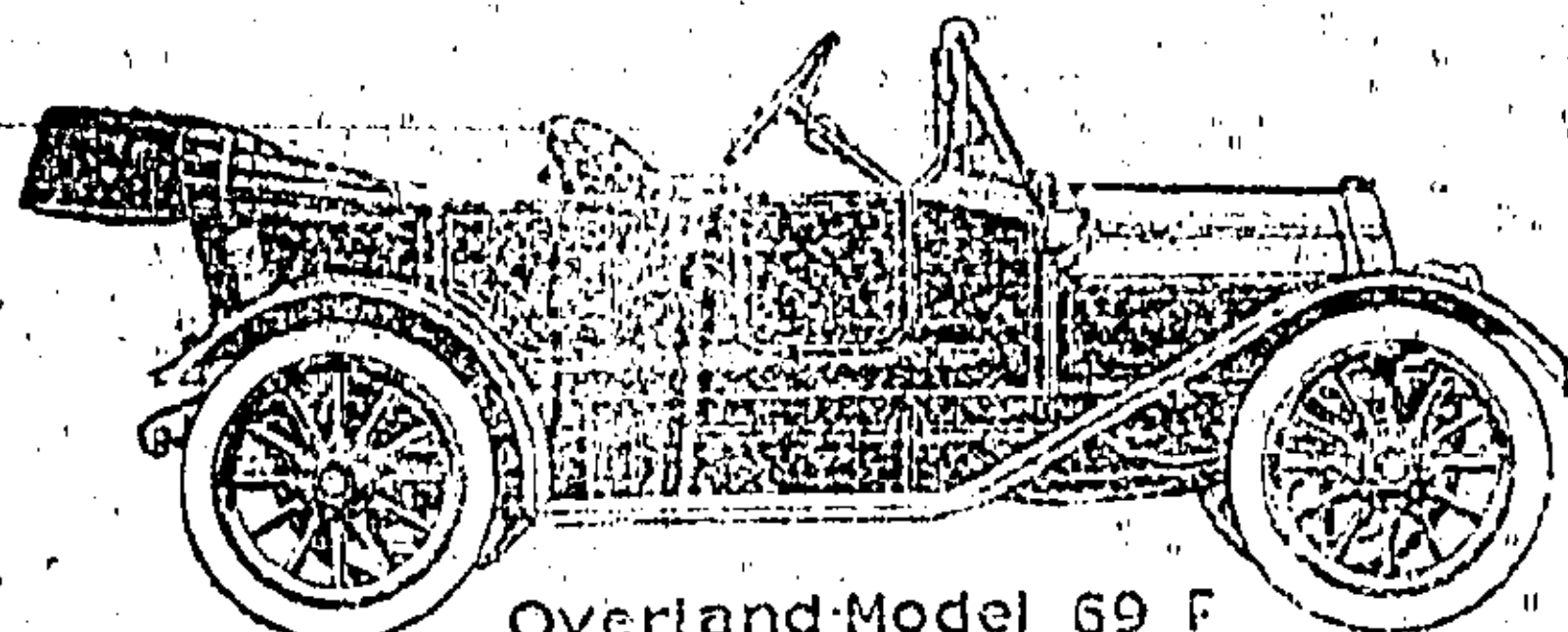
Monday, November 17.
Auction Sale; Furniture G. P. Lammer's Sales Room.

Tuesday, November 18.
Hongkong, and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.

Extraordinary General meeting, Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. 12.15.

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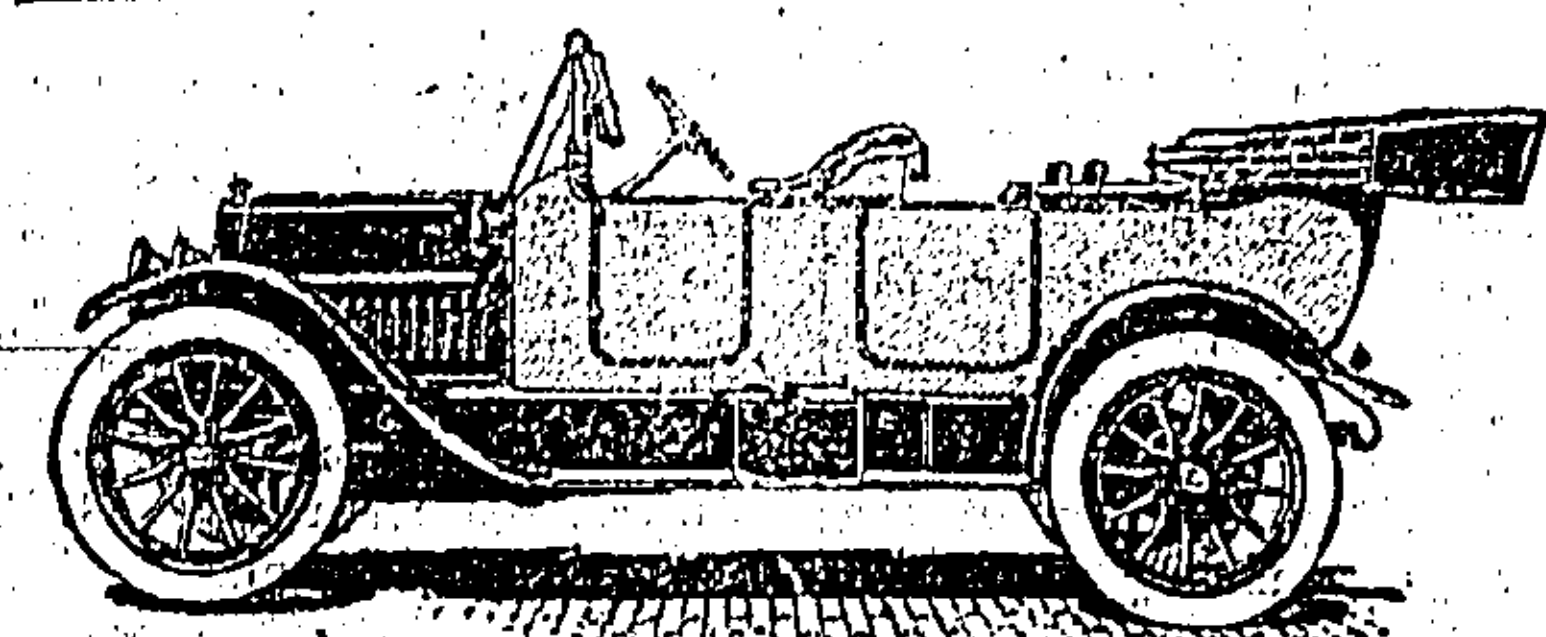
MR. LITTON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1913.

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MAY 1913.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging

Hongkong, 16th July, 1913

To those who have experienced it, the

mere thought of the word brings fear

and anxiety. The trembling, lightning-

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the decayed tooth, and the dull, agonizing

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is of all other pains due to the nerves, is

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Chinese Political Crisis.

We are told by a Chinese contemporary that the list of membership which is being used by the police for the purpose of seeing the President's order carried out contains a large number of names of persons who had no intention of becoming members of the Party, and again that "it not infrequently occurs that the same name appears on the membership lists of three or four different Parties." The Party officials do this because of the prestige such names would give to the Party. "As a result of this evil practice," a Peking paper says, "many innocent members of Parliament have been dealt with as belonging to the Kuomintang, and have been deprived of their certificates and badges." Many others had publicly announced some months ago their resignation from the Party. In view of these facts an appeal has been made to the President to modify his order so that it may be directed only against those who have been actually guilty of seditious propaganda. If the President can be induced to do this it will be possible for Parliament to carry on without protected interruption. But the order seems to have struck each terror into the hearts of the members of Parliament besides those who are regarded as belonging to the Kuomintang that the majority of them seem to have promptly fled from Peking, and it is very doubtful whether a sufficient number will return to enable Parliament to resume this year at all events.

South China Morning Post.

Intervention in Mexico. The Mexican question does not concern the United States alone. England has a frontier in British Honduras that marches with the Mexican frontier. France and Germany are financially and commercially interested in Mexico. Indeed, German battleships have already been sent there, and it is impossible to suppose that the United States would think of invoking the Monroe Doctrine to prevent protection for German citizens by these ships. Mexico is not of sufficient importance to risk a war with a European Power for the sake of enforcing a doctrine that is obsolete. The moment is now opportune for the schoolmaster President of the United States to dispense with class-room methods and invite the Powers to participate with him in establishing civilized conditions in Mexico, or to leave Mexico to the Mexicans and let them settle their own difficulties.

China Mail.

China's Cotton Trade. In the lower quality of goods the Indian manufacturers are likely to increase their trading, and there is every reason to believe that with the changed conditions prevailing China herself will manufacture on a much larger scale in the future than she has done in the past. The latest figures available show that there are 28 mills in China with 737,180 spindles, and 1,600 looms. In addition to the number of looms given we must not, of course, forget the hand looms, of which a great number are employed in the country districts. Wherever possible it is advisable to obtain information from the man on the spot. In this respect some interesting details relative to textile supplies for China were published in the Manchester Guardian some time since. It should be understood that an attractive sample will receive attention, and it has been pointed out that samples of certain Manchester firms always attract the attention of buyers, while those of other firms seldom lead to business. It must be remembered that for every hundred commission agents in China who do business there is only one European.

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DISSOLUTION OF KUOMINTANG.

Full Text of the Presidential Mandate.

(Continued from Yesterday)

The Kuomintang was reorganized from the Tungmenhui during last year. I, the President, thought that the new party would not continue the policies of a secret society and would co-operate with other political parties in helping the development of national administration, but I am grievously disappointed in my expectation. Hwang Hsin and other Kuomintang leaders utilized the party in carrying out their plan of destruction. They injured the people, seized public money and behaved like robbers. When the rebellion first broke, I thought that it was the individual action of Hwang Hsin, Chen Chi-mei and others, and it had nothing to do with the party. However, on July 13, Vice-President Li Yuan-hung reported that the rebels incited the troops to join their standard in the name of a certain party, and that many secret organs of the party were discovered. At that time I knew that "a certain party" meant the Kuomintang, but in my Mandate, I warned the party leader not to create disturbances to harass the Government. I did not mention the name "Kuomintang" in my Mandate in order to give it a chance to reform. Despite my Mandate the rebellion broke out, and such persons as Li Lieh-chuin at Hukow, Hwang Hsin at Nanking, Chen Chi-mei at Canton, Chen Chi-mei at Shanghai, Po Wen-wei at Anking, Hsu Chung-chih at Fokien, Chen Chien in Hunan, were all prominent Kuomintang leaders. All persons who held posts under these rebel leaders were Kuomintang members, but still I thought that the Kuomintang as a party had nothing to do with the rebellion. So on July 31, I issued a Mandate ordering the Kuomintang to expel the rebel leaders, but the Kuomintang Headquarters at Chungking reported that it had expelled Hwang Hsin, Chen Chi-mei, Li Lieh-chuin, Chen Chi-ming, and Po Wen-wei, but it did not communicate the following rebel leaders:—Nin Yang-chien, Li Su-chien and forty-three others who actively led the rebellion in Kiangsi, Kiangsi, Anhui, Hunan, Fokien, Kwangtung, Chekiang and Szechuan. These rebel leaders led the name of the Kuomintang and coerced the provincial authorities to declare independence. The Tutubus and Civil Governors in the provinces have reported that these persons directed the rebel movements, but the Kuomintang failed to excommunicate them. Immediately before the rebellion, the Kuomintang leaders distributed badges among the robbers and bandits, and made them their members, but after I warned them in a Mandate, they did not expel the members enlisted from among the bandits. All the circumstances were sufficient to establish the fact that the Kuomintang was implicated in the rebellion. Now we have found the code telegrams exchanged between Li Lieh-chuin, and Hsu Hsin-chuin and other Kuomintang. Parliamentary members which established beyond doubt that the rebellion was directed by the Parliamentary members of the Kuomintang. It makes one tremble to think of such a monstrous iniquity! I give below a resume of the above mentioned telegrams.

In the "Kiang" telegram, Li Lieh-chuin stated that the Kuomintang had scored success in the election of the Parliamentary members, and that the leaders should devote the attention to such problems as the making of the Constitution, the Presidential election etc. He further stated that he would send men to Shanghai to interview Hwang Hsin, Sung Chiao-jen and Chang Chi. He said that if the Presidency should be captured by Yuan Shih-kai, the form of government in the constitution would be changed into a federal Republic. In the "Yu" telegrams, Li Lieh-chuin stated that the Government, in appointing Investigation Commissioner Wang (Li-hai) as Garrison Commissioner of Kiangsi, aimed at reducing his

power. He asked the Kuomintang Headquarters to wire to Garrison Commissioner Wang to return to Peking so that he would not interfere with Li's scheme.

In the "Ching" telegram, Li Lieh-chuin said that he rejoiced at the news that the Kuomintang members were unanimous in opposing the Government. He stated in the "Tiao" telegram, that he was sending forty thousand dollars to the Kuomintang Headquarters in Peking, and that each of the Kuomintang Parliamentary members should receive an allowance of five hundred dollars. The foregoing telegrams were sent to the Kuomintang Headquarters.

Hsu Hsin-chuin and other Parliamentary members in the "Ching" telegram to Li Lieh-chuin, said that since then seven provinces joined in their plan to oppose Yuan, Yuan had sent Li Shun and his troops to be stationed at the important points along the Yangtze River. They stated that the Kuomintang was concentrating its attention on him, and that it had sent men to Shanghai to consult Hwang Hsin.

M. P. Chu Nier-shu, in the "Hao" telegram to Li Lieh-chuin, stated that Li Yuan-hung placed obstacles to the plan of the party by requesting troops. He urged that Li Lieh-chuin should strike first, and that the golden opportunity must not be lost. He also stated that he was making secret arrangements in the Capital.

Hsu Hsin-chuin in the "Ko" telegram, urged Li Lieh-chuin to strengthen the defence in order to resist the attack of the troops of Hupai. In the "Kiang" telegram, he stated that Sun Yat-sen and Hwang Hsin had decided upon big plans and requested Li Lieh-chuin to raise five hundred thousand dollars as funds to carry out the plans. In the "Wen" telegram, Hsu Hsin-chuin advised Li Lieh-chuin that in forming the alliance of seven provinces for offensive and defensive purposes, Anhui and Chekiang, being the most important, must be won over. He said that Chen Chi-mei's success in Shanghai depended upon the assistance of Chekiang. Chang Heng-fang and eleven other jointly wired to Po Wen-wei to start the rebel movement in Anhui and they received a reply in the affirmative.

Chu Fu-chien and nine other received a telegram from their associates in Chekiang stating that Tutubus Chu Jui was unreliable, as he had recently informed Yuan of their plot, and that they decided to get rid of him by force. In the "Tung" telegram, they stated that Hwang Hsin would win over the rebel cause Kiangsi and Anhui, while Sun Yat-sen would win over Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and that Nanking would be their capital. They further stated that upon the mediation of the foreign countries, the South would be separated from the North. In the "Yu" telegram to Li Lieh-chuin they stated that circumstances were urgent and they must not delay carrying out their project.

They asked Li whether Ou Yang was reliable, and stated that in a secret conference, many of the Parliamentary members approved of the plan. In the "Tsen" telegram, they stated that the Headquarters needed money and that the Kwangtung Tutubus had consented to contribute one hundred thousand dollars and asked Li Lieh-chuin to remit to Peking thirty thousand dollars. In the "Yao" telegram, they said that special allowance had been paid to the Parliamentary members of the party by the Headquarters, that one hundred thousand dollars from Kwangtung had been received by the party, and that Chang Chi requested Li Lieh-chuin to postpone the sending of more funds. In the "Hao" telegram to Li Lieh-chuin, they stated that the Kuomintang was in a perilous situation and urged him to strengthen the position of the Allied Provincial Assemblies Association.

The foregoing telegrams were sent by the Kuomintang Parliamentary members to Li Lieh-chuin, and duplicate copies of them were forwarded to Hwang Hsin. They conclusively showed that Li Lieh-chuin aimed at the dissolution of the Republic. Some of the telegrams were sent during April and May. Some of the

telegrams suggested the attack upon Hupai and the sending of troops to Hunan and Shantung. If their plans were allowed to be carried out, foreign intervention would certainly follow, and the country would be divided into the North and the South, and the foundation of the nation would be shaken. The country would be ruined and the race would be disgraced.

The Parliament is the highest legislative organ and the Parliamentary members are the representative of the people, but the Kuomintang Parliamentary members have utilized their position to encourage the rebellion. Tschiered Li Lieh-chuin from the office of Tutubus of Kiangsi because he was rebellious. These members objected to the removal of Li Lieh-chuin, who had been injuring the people. The Kuomintang Representatives, as Chiu Kuanfen and ten others, interpellated the Government in strong language regarding the sending of troops to Wushuih. Representatives Tschiered Li Lieh-chuin in an interpellation, said that Li Lieh-chuin dearly loved the country, and that since there was no proof of his misdemeanor, the Government should not send troops to Wushuih. But subsequent events showed that Li Lieh-chuin who was described by the members as a person who dearly loved the country, actually revolted against the Government.

When Li Lieh-chuin was cashiered, Obung Cheng and others sent interpellation after interpellation to the Government in strong language. From these interpellations, the intention of the Kuomintang Parliamentary members to aid the rebellious movement was evident, but still I did not denounce it for fear of disturbing the Parliament. But afterwards, the Kuomintang representatives like Chang Yatsen, Kuo Chung-hai and others, introduced a bill in the Parliament in the protective measures for the Parliamentary members. They tried to protect their rebel associates by the bill, even at the cost of violating the provisional Constitution. A more appropriate name for the so-called protective law for the Parliamentary members would be "the protective laws for those who have committed treasons or conspired against the Government."

In a word, there can be no doubt that the recent rebellion was instigated by the Kuomintang Parliamentary members. In a letter found on a ricksha by the Chinese police on October 6, Ho Hui-min stated that his associates would disguise themselves as government troops and provoke the enemy of Russia and Great Britain so that foreign intervention would follow. Thus, the Kuomintang even worked for the partition of China.

Then again, illeceivable means were employed in the election of the Parliamentary members, and, therefore, the Kuomintang Parliamentary members were not elected according to the will of the people. Thus they attended to interests of the party only and totally disregarded the welfare of the country. The Kuomintang Senators like Cheng-fang joined with Sun Yat-sen and Hwang Hsin in their attempts to break up the Quintuple Loan. They wanted the Government to fall into a state of bankruptcy. The Kuomintang Parliamentary members rejected the Sino-Russian Treaty on the point of conclusion and thereby increased the difficulty in foreign intercourse. I suppose that they intended to ruin the nation unless they themselves organized the Government. The sacred organ of the Parliament was swayed by the persons who were not well-wishers of the people. During the four months of regular session of the Assembly the Parliamentary members did no work except the passing of the bill providing five thousand dollars for the salary of the members. The House Law was not passed until the end of September. The citizens of this country are in great misery, and are standing on tip-toe awaiting a law that will protect their life and property, but no law has been

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TO LET.—Furnished for seven months from the first week in March 1914; No 64, The Peak. Apply to G. M. HARSTON, Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1913. [997]

forthcoming. What is worst of all is that the Kuomintang Parliamentary members are not only neglecting their duties but also receiving money from the rebel leaders, and aiding the rebel movement. The rebellion has now been suppressed but no one has proposed to expel any member who is a rebel. The National Assembly should be organized by members who possess proper qualifications. Since the Kuomintang Parliamentary members have forfeited their rights to represent the people and have lost their qualifications, I have given orders that their election certificates and badges be taken back and that vacant posts be filled by the expectant Parliamentary members who possess requisite qualifications. The people of this country should know that Chung Hui-min Kuo is composed of five races, namely, Hans, Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans and Tibetans. In forming alliances with the seven provinces for offensive and defensive purposes, the Kuomintang Parliamentary members have regarded the people of seven provinces as their prey, and the people outside the seven provinces as their foes. In inviting foreign intervention so as to effect the capture of the South from the North, they have looked upon South China as their sphere of influence and North China as their battlefield. If they are allowed to have their way, then the country will be threatened with partition, and our elders and brethren would never have peace for a single day. Persons who entertain such evil schemes, the existence of which being proved by the telegrams, are public enemies, and our people would not live with them in the same country. After the dissolution of the Kuomint-

ang, its member should repent their past misdeeds. If they do not commit any further offence, they will not be harmed. Four hundred million citizens should love their country. The father should encourage his son, and the elder brother should advise his younger brother to be patriotic. The farmers, artisans and traders should follow their peaceful pursuits, and should not be influenced by bad counsel. I, the President, earnestly hope that the order of the country shall be permanently restored. I swear that I will faithfully adhere to the policy expressed in my Inauguration speech. I will instil new life into the Republic Government so that the people of this country should forever enjoy peace and prosperity.

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TO LET.—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [96]

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

DISCONTENTED DUBLIN.

We have read the case for Larkinism; we have read the case for Murphy; but how much do we know of the conditions that prevail among the working classes in the Irish capital? For information concerning the life of the Dublin poor we have to seek elsewhere than the biased and prejudiced orations of either the Larkin or the Murphy faction, and no more impressive picture could be depicted, giving a dispassionate focus of the prevailing conditions, than the annual report of the medical officer for the City, Sir Charles Cameron, C.D., M.D., which has been issued recently. The report states that the comparatively high death rate in Dublin is mainly due to the large number of the very poor who reside in it, and that nearly half the population of the historic city are doomed to die in the State and charitable institutions. Of the 8,728 deaths, during the year 1912, 3,733 or 43 per cent. occurred in the various workhouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons. Compare this with English towns where 18 per cent. of the deaths take place in public institutions, and to those who know anything of the sordid conditions of some of our English towns it will be an easy matter to understand the gravity of the situation in Dublin.

The report of Sir Charles Cameron also points to the death rate in the City as indicative of the squalor which abounds. The death rate in the city area is 22 per thousand, whilst in the suburbs it is but 15. A very serious factor in the rising death rate is the high mortality among the infants of the poorer classes. So seriously does the learned officer regard this question that he states "Child life runs to waste in the earth here through fractures in the social organism, as though babies were an overflow of life to be drained off." It is astounding to learn that of each 1,000 children born in Dublin during 1912, 140 died before they had reached the age of twelve months, and the death rate among the very poor in the metropolitan area is 30.6 per 1,000, this shockingly high figure being caused, in the main, by the wastage of young life. The reason for this is underfeeding and overcrowding. Every casual visitor to Dublin is not likely to look behind the glamour of the delightful Saville Street for the overcrowded warrens that practically surround it. One anxious to see the city proper would have to traverse the narrow and dirty streets wherein children are born and die without ever knowing the true light of the sun, but it is only when one learns that 21,133 families are living in one room tenements to-day in Dublin that one can form even a vague idea of what overcrowding means unless, of course, one has visited a Chinese town.

In some of these one-room tenements, as many as sixteen persons eat and sleep, and the question of sex distinction cannot possibly be considered. Is it unnatural that an excitable, and hero-worshipping race like the Irish should follow a man of wit, of intellect, of daring and command, whether he be a Larkin, a Carson or a Redmond who pretends for their good? They, as a race, are over the slaves of a man who gives the impression of greatness, and if that conception of greatness is narrow and faulty, is it to be wondered at when one considers their limited outlook on the world and its affairs? The spirit of Larkinism appealed to them, and like the responsive children they are, they followed it. Perhaps they have realised by now that strikes do not fill cupboards, but until the lesson has been learned by bitter experience they could not appreciate it, since impulsiveness of action is characteristic of the nation. Allowances, and very big ones, must be made. How much greater then is the need for allowances when to this natural disability is added such a condition of life and living as obtains among the poor of Dublin to-day?

The Shakespeare Memorial.

The idea of the establishment of a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre is still being prosecuted with the utmost vigour at Home, though so far the response has not been so great as the organising committee would wish. However, a distinct forward move has been made by the decision to purchase a site and to trust to the generosity of the public to provide the necessary funds for completing and maintaining the institution. No doubt when the public sees this more tangible development, purse-strings will loosen somewhat. The committee has already secured an option on the London County Council's building at Spring Gardens, and other central sites are also in view. The memorial may take the form of a great national theatre, or some small scheme for the exclusive production of Shakespearean works; at any rate, it is decided to have some definite scheme ready by the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death in 1916.

A London Police magistrate recently rebuked a police witness for referring to a police sergeant as a "P.S." on the ground that it was "not respectful." But is not the question of whether a contraction seems respectful or not merely one of habit and custom? "P.S." is just about as pretty, in itself, as "M.P." to which no one raises any serious objection. And what about "K.O." for King's Counsel. The magistrate in question said he supposed he would be spoken of as "M.P.M." (Metropolitan Police Magistrate). Why not, since a vast body of gentlemen interested in law are daily referred to without offence as "J.P.s"? When one begins to discuss—concern or to defend—certain contractions one is faced with a tricky job. This is a busy age, and syllable-saving is one of its manifestations.

The Sensible Pacifier.

The amiable and pacific gentlemen who do not believe in armies and navies and who would content themselves, if a foreign fleet appeared off the shores of Britain, with going down on their knees and praying it please to go away, have always counted Mr. Norman Angell as one of themselves. What they will make of his speech at the United Nations Institution recently we do not know. He said that "armies had just one use as between civilised States—to prevent their being used." That is good sound sense. The main thing is not to use force, but to prevent the other fellow from using his. The gigantic armaments of the present day are less a menace to, than a guarantee of, peace. And it is good to find a man like Mr. Angell apparently appreciating this truth.

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The Christmas Competition.

The Christmas competition which is being promoted by the enterprising Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company should draw forth a big response. Some one stands to gain goods to the value of the nice little sum of \$250, which may be ordered from any of the firms named in the company's handbills; while those who do not succeed in capturing the premier prize may secure one of the ten consolation awards offered, consisting of a fully representative assortment of the Company's widely known goods.

The big prize is to be given to the competitor sending in what is considered the best a letter for any or all of the Company's high-class goods, and the attempt may take any form desired. They may be in prose, rhyme, catchy phrases, sketches, or designs, so as to be suitable for handbills, posters, or newspaper advertisements. There is plenty of scope here for the ingenious, and an excellent after-dinner pastime is provided for those who care to take the matter up. As many attempts as the competitor likes may be sent in, but all must be accompanied by a handbill and a wrapper or label of the article dealt with.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the entries close on December 20, and should be addressed to "Santa Claus," P. O. Box 351, Hongkong.

DAY BY DAY.

"MEN CANNOT CO-OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY FOR ANY PURPOSE IF THE SOLE BOND BETWEEN THEM IS SELF-INTEREST."

The Mails.

American and Canadian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Canada Maru at noon to-day.

American Mail.—Closed per s.s. Liangchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

French Mail.—Due per s.s. Australia on Monday at 7 a.m.

American and Canadian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Minnesota at 9 a.m. on Monday.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Australia at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Opium Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$75 for being in unlawful possession of opium.

Returning from Banishment.—At the Police Court, this morning, two Chinese were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for returning from banishment.

Hongkong Christian Union.—The weekly meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union, will be held in St. Paul's College, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday. The Rev. Copley Moyle will conduct the meeting.

The Circus.

Farmington's popular Circus is still drawing big crowds, for whose comfort and entertainment every possible arrangement is made. There will be a matinee this afternoon, commencing at 4 p.m., while a grand change of programme is arranged for to-night, when a bumper house is expected.

A Fine Tobacco.

We have had from the British-American Company a sample of their "Sweet che-tut" tobacco. This is a cool, fine-flavoured smoke which smokers will find very pleasant on the palate and which they are recommended to try. The sample is enclosed in a neat and useful aluminium case.

Extradition Case.

The first extradition case in connection with Chinese since the recognition of the Chinese Republic, came before the Police Court, this morning, when Chief Detective Inspector Collett asked for the remand of a Chinese, awaiting extradition on charges of murder and robbery. The accused is named Chan Yam. The remand was granted.

Reducing Printing Expenses.

A reduction in the expenses of Manila government printing, by at least one-half is the latest change that has been decided upon by the Governor General in the carrying out of his economy programme. It is understood that the Chief Executive has already issued orders to the acting director of printing calling for a reduction of fifty per cent in the expenditures of the bureau.

Court Cards.

Another bright and cheery evening was provided by "The Court Cards" last night to a large audience. An entirely new programme was submitted, and each and all of the entertainers gave great delight, their work being marked by vivacity, finish and refinement. There are only two more nights in the Company's season, and at the farewell performance on Monday there will be a rather new programme presented.

The "Lion Sermon."

Every year, on October 18 there is preached at the Church of St. Catherine Cree, Lymington, a sermon to commemorate the deliverance from a lion in the Arabian desert of Sir John Gayer, who was Lord Mayor in 1630. Last week the preacher was the Bishop of Chekiang, Mid China, who is a descendant of Sir John Gayer, and there also took part in the service three clergymen named Gayer, who are direct descendants of the Lord Mayor. Every year the preacher has to relate the circumstances of the providential deliverance.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending November 15, 1893.

Dust Storms on Peddar's Hill.

November 9:—"If any of our readers has a banking after sand-storms of the Sahara type, we would ask him to take a visit of noonday on one of the granite slabs placed on Peddar's Hill, opposite St. Paul's College. There he may enjoy the full benefit of dust and sand till his lungs get glazed over with particles of silica or his eyes acquire double sight. The sweeping fraternity carry on their work to perfection every day on Peddar's Hill, the dust clouds raised by them in this locality being particularly typical of the African storms. The residents in Wyndham Street, when the wind blows from the East, are simply flooded with the dust that is swept down from the balcony height opposite into their houses. [The weather must have been a bit drier then than it is just at present.]

New Chief Justice.

November 10:—"A cable was received in cypher this morning by the Colonial Secretary stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm Mr. J. Russell in the position of Chief Justice, which office he has been temporarily holding since the retirement of Sir George Phillips."

Opium Seizures.

November 10:—"We learn that further seizures have been made on board the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's vessels by the officers of the Customs. Twenty-one tons of opium are stated to have been seized on board the Honam last Saturday, and a further haul was made on one of the night boats at the beginning of the week."

A Fortune's Escape.

November 12:—"A devout hawk had a narrow squeak this morning. He had, on so scared of fire that he resolved himself into a committee for the preservation of public safety, and moved, recorded, and passed a resolution that a meeting to close at once. He therefore began collecting funds enough to hire a priest to lay the fire fiend up with a broken leg; and among the contributors was a widow who gave him ten cents. Having got thirty cents he began to look for some low-down divine who could get cheap, but none of them could get to look at less than a dollar. The widow seems to have been waiting to see the fun, and when she found there wasn't going to be any she went for the commotion with a club and had him arrested. His was a bad case, it seems, but a reserved gentleman in saff-coloured robes" spoke up for him in Court and he was discharged.

Coming Events.

November 13:—"The steamship El Dorado, which arrived at Shanghai from Teintsin on the 10th instant, had 85 griffins on board."

The Casualty List.

November 15: Tells of a slight fire outbreak in Queen's Road East. "A pot of paint was washed over a fireman in the Government Brigade, and plastered him literally, and a little boy on a railing fell on his little head, which completed the list of casualties."

1888.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for November 15, 1888.

Hongkong and Shanghai B.N.—154 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$85 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$68 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance.—115, 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$325 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—38 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$210 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$195 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$105 per share, sellers.

Iodo-China S.N. Company.—17 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$62 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$180 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$91 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Q. down Company.—50 per cent. premium, buyers.

REBELS IN SHANGHAI.

Peking, Nov. 8.

The Peking Gazette says that the Chinese Government has received information to the effect that Li Lieh-chun and Lin Hu, two Kiangsi rebels, have returned to Shanghai secretly from Japan and have smuggled into the Settlement several cases of bombs, and that they have already succeeded in enrolling forty-five confederates. It is also believed that they are plotting assassination and other crime.

The Chinese Government has formally requested the Diplomatic Corps to order the handing over of these men to the Chinese authorities for trial.

The paper adds that in view of past experience it cannot be doubted that Foreign Governments will refuse to allow the Settlements to be used for further conspiracies against the Republic. The paper urges energetic measures towards the expulsion of every known conspirator, especially in view of the many mysterious crimes that are occurring in Shanghai every week, all of which are attributed to political motives.

The report that Li Lieh-chun and Lin Hu, his henchman, had returned to Shanghai has, for some little time, been worrying the Chinese authorities here, says the N.O. Daily News of Monday last. The news that reached them was that these two rebels had arrived here with a quantity of bombs in their possession, that they were engaged in plotting another rising, and that they had taken up their quarters in a Japanese hotel. It is understood that the most exhaustive inquiries were made, but a thorough search failed to reveal the presence of the men who were wanted, or indeed to show that they had ever returned from their asylum in Japan. In the present condition of affairs the authorities are strongly of opinion that it is highly improbable that they would venture back to Shanghai, and were there any proof that they had done so, the representatives of the Chinese Government would at once apply for a warrant for their arrest.

Accident on Empress Boat.

As the steamer Empress of Britain, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, was leaving Liverpool for Canada, a man named Cohen fell into the Mersey while waving farewell to a friend on board. Two men named Sweeney and Williams jumped in to his rescue; a man later David Conolly, of Liverpool, one of the crew of the Empress of Britain, dived from the vessel, a distance of 50 ft. It was feared that the men would be drawn into the propellers of the steamer, and these were immediately stopped. All the men eventually got safely ashore and went home, with the exception of Cohen, who was taken to hospital.

"THE TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.

Distressful 'tis you are, dear dirty city.
Distressing you he is and more's the pity.

BARS.

1.—Perhaps you don't like tripe to eat.
And then you needn't have three feet.

2.—A state that's nowhere can't be less—
More here shows us happiness.

3.—Start no whinnies, lest you bore
The wretched chap that lives next door.

4.—A duke of Vienna changed name to enquire
The results of a measure—disguised as a friar.

5.—Publishers boomed not the wares they sold
When Homer told the tale of the Trojans told.

6.—Although 'tis no phenomenon we see,
Unknown it is, nor ever known can be.

[Answer on Monday.]

STEVENSON'S RECORD BREAK.

A Run of 919 With Ivory Balls.

At the Grand Hall, Leicester-square, on October 7, Stevenson established a new world's record with ivory balls by scoring a break of 919. This is the highest break made with ivory balls since the spot stroke was barred many years ago, and beats Inman's run of 897, which was made against Newman in the billiard tournament last year. Stevenson recorded a break of 1,018 last October, but composition balls were used on that occasion.

Stevenson's effort will live long in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to witness it, says the Sporting Life. It accrued from his fifth visit to the table, when, finding the balls nicely placed at the head of the table, he proceeded to gather points with great charm, fluency, and rapidly until 363 was signalled. Then he fastened on to a run of nursery cannons, of which he ticked off a sequence of 33 before breaking up the position designedly.

This looked like proving a disastrous move when it directly led up to a difficult situation in the character of a long one-cushion cannon. However, it was negotiated in brilliant style, though the ex-champion was not yet out of the wood, because he had next to face a terribly awkward cover. This difficulty, too, was overcome by means of a wonderful run-through cannon, after which he proceeded smoothly until 580 was called. Here he had another difficult problem to solve in the shape of a longish and terribly difficult masse cannon. Amid ringing cheers this was successfully negotiated most brilliantly, and Stevenson went on to 841, passing his old ivory record of 802 en route, when the most difficult problem experienced during the whole break cropped up.

The cue ball was tucked up under the top left cushion, the object white in the jaws of the top left pocket, and the red almost tight under the top cushion, about six inches away from the right pocket. Surveying the position for a moment or two, Stevenson elected to go for a red winner, and delivering his one with remarkable accuracy on the ball, considering his tucked-up position, he brought off a marvellous shot, amid the thunderous applause of the onlookers. It was the stroke of the break, which was carried without further incident, save the excitement born of the hope that the "1,000" would be reached, to 919, when an extremely difficult screw red loomed from the left top pocket just beat him.

Stevenson tired very much during the last 200, but the whole effort was completed in a trifle over the hour.

BOXING WORLD.

Kid Lewis' Remarkable Development.

He is about the best of the lot, and although it is the obvious, and, therefore, the fashionable thing to say of him, "He is not a Driscoll," the fact remains that, for a lad of 19, Kid Lewis is so good that the decently reasonable thing to say of him is that when, with a few years' experience, he has learned more directness of method, he should be so good that people will commence to wonder whether he is as good as Jim Driscoll used to be.

Do not summon up any fault-finding, derogatory notion about this Lewis, whom I told you of many months ago as the probable, almost certain, successor to Jim Driscoll. After watching Lewis contest with Lambert I am prepared to commit myself to a statement: There is no British boxer of the weight who has a chance of beating him, unless Owen Moran can get down to 9st. and still be strong enough to produce his very best form, writes "Corinthian" in *Sporting Chronicle* of October 11.

The One Trouble.

There is but one trouble ahead of Lewis, and that is one of weight, for he is bound to find some difficulty in getting to 9st twice again in order to make the belt his own. He is almost bound to try to do it, because directly he passes to the next weight he is putting himself in a class where he will find men like Fred Welsh, Matt Wells, and other boxers who would cause him no end of worry.

The most remarkable thing about the Lewis-Lambert match was the slowness of the loser. At no time did he look like rallying in the manner he had said he would. Lambert had expressed his intention of waiting for a round and then going for something big. He waited sure enough, and in the first two or three rounds it might have been his intention to do so. After that, however, it was Lewis's left hand that compelled Lambert to keep on waiting.

Lambert has never been up against a left hand like Lewis's. It is correct to say that that hand "flashed" on to Lambert's nose, for there was nothing quite so like the flashing of a light by the aid of a bit of looking-glass and a bright sun. Lambert was just like the old man who is trying to read his newspaper and being victimized by a mischievous boy with a piece of glass.

A Great "Left."

It seemed useless for him to try any sort of guard, for the fist travelled so quickly that it could not be avoided. That left just had to be taken on the face, and as it landed solidly and well again and again the only thing left to admire Lambert for was his pluck. Time and again, feeling safe from attack, Lambert would go forward, and his head would come back with a jerk that was suggestive of him having an up against a lamp-post in the dark.

That "lamp-post" was Lewis's left hand, which was with cruel constancy being "biffed" on to Lambert's nose at just that time when the arm is within six inches or so of its full extension—when the fist is travelling fastest.

Without belittling Lambert it can be said that the bout was something of a shame, for the loser had no sort of chance with Lewis. The latter, with his usefulness and his obvious intention to take no risks but just make sure of victory, never once forced a rally, but Lambert, in his despair, did so on several occasions. As you will have gathered, the outboxing was all in favour of Lewis, and when those desperate attempts to do something big were made by Lambert, the latter was always the first to pull up and withdraw out of distance after the manner of a man who had had enough.

Both in long-range boxing and close in-fighting, Lewis was the superior, two quick hands—his best blow with the right is a semi-hook—being too much for Lambert. One good round went to Lambert. It was the thirteenth, and the only one, and the loser persevered so gallantly and looked so strong comparatively that, for a time, one was forced to wonder whether this was the time

when the turning point should be looked for.

Lewis's Next Rival.

In the seventeenth and last round Lewis, seeing that his opponent was spent, walked after him until Lambert's back was nearly against the ropes. Lewis feinted with the left, and as Lambert dropped his guard, the winner crossed with the right to the chin and all was over. Plucky beyond words Lambert rose, but it was very clear that nothing more would come from the amateur champion, whose father threw a towel into the ring, and thus saved a son full of grit from further and unnecessary punishment.

Take it as a certainty that this bout was very one-sided; that Lewis, without showing all that he was capable of, won with a tremendous lot to spare. Lewis will beat any feather-weight in the United Kingdom at the present time, and if increasing weight does not put him out of the feather division he will hold the belt—the new Lonsdale belt which replaces the one that Driscoll has won outright—for several years.

We do not have a new champion for long before an ex-leader is made to find some one who can beat him. Joe Starmer is to meet Johnny Brookes, and the winner will be matched against Lewis, for both of the former pair can get support for a championship bout. I am sure that Lewis would be pleased to meet them both as soon as possible, and thus waive necessity of a preliminary; and it would be a nice easy journey to the possession of the belt.

A Fair Proposition.

So it looks as if Bombardier Wells and Bandman Rice will not meet in Liverpool after all. Wells says he has an injured right hand, but we did not hear much about it after his contest with Gunner M. As the Liverpool officials do not care to give up a bout so attractive, without a struggle to provide their patrons with an opportunity of seeing the discussion-provoking Wells, they have asked for a committee of medical men to examine Wells's injured hand, and report.

This seems fair, and the outcome of the suggestion will be interesting. Wells can hardly refuse a proposition that is founded upon common sense, for it is not right that the Liverpool people should be brushed aside in this manner—the mere sending of a telegram to say that Wells cannot box. My opinion is that Rice would give Wells a very fine contest; but I think Wells would win. Can it be that Wells has not got sufficient confidence to think as I do, and as more people who know both boxers do?

The medical examination of Wells made on behalf of the Liverpool Stadium resulted in the declaration that Wells, owing to the state of his hands, was unfit to appear on October 23 as arranged.

He has paid forfeit to Rice, and has entered into an agreement under substantial forfeit to meet Rice at the Stadium, Liverpool, on the earliest date it is possible to arrange after his contest with Carpenter on December 8. Win or lose with Carpenter, the Stadium match will be his first engagement.

All patrons who paid for seats for the Wells-Rice contest on October 23 on their tickets being returned to the Stadium, had the money returned.

Al Reich's Defeat.

"Exile," the American correspondent of the *Sporting Chronicle*, writes:—The exceedingly clever amateur, Al Reich, met the professional, Carl Morris, and while the story runs along familiar lines, it shows more plainly than usual the apparently inevitable result, and the crass idiocy of alleged "experts." In my last letter I think I plainly inferred that Reich was clever, strong, superbly built, but had not had any chance to demonstrate if he were game or otherwise, and that he had a great chance of becoming a pugilistic somebody if he were not too hurriedly sent against a man too good for him. His pith-brained manager with the rose-tinted spectacles was more than usually imbued with the American idea that all men living before him know absolutely nothing, and that he "knows it all."

So he sent Reich, the amateur, against the giant Morris, who had twenty-seven professional bouts under his far-reaching belt, of which he had won nine in by knock-outs. Morris being two inches the taller, and twenty pounds the heavier, or 235 to 209 pounds, Reich entered the ring and sat down, glancing at Morris whose great bulk was occupied in ruminating over a cud of gum, which he chewed with fantastic variations, never once looking where Reich was, but oblivious of his very entity. Reich palpably became nervous, and when Morris arose, with his back to Reich, and, taking hold of the rope, shook and strained himself in a "warm-up," the ring and almost the building quaked with the weighty strain. Reich was beaten from that moment. When he "warmed-up" he showed a wonderfully muscled body, a beautiful sight as a study, but that was all; the posture never relaxed.

Morris stepped very lightly to "Time," evidently greatly improved, but also evidently over-fat; he reached over a series of straight clean lefts to the face that drew blood from lip and nose, while Reich thrice countered cleverly to the body, sinning his hand deep in the terrible roll of fat, but the giant never wobbled or granted. Then Reich retired into his shell, content to block to the end of the round.

Today's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY:
the 19th, November, 1913, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Selection of Cut Glass comprising:—
DECANTERS, DISHES and TABLE GLASS

also
SILVER, CANDLESTICKS, TEA and COFFEE SET, SPOONS, etc.

and
A FEW PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On view from TUESDAY the 18th November.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY:
the 21st November, 1913, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell St., 150 High Class English Tweed Suits lengths

(light and heavy weight).
N.B.—The above are direct importations just arrived and no two pieces are alike.

On view from THURSDAY the 20th November.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sales to be held on Monday, the 17th day of Nov., 1913, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Total Area	Area of Building	Area of Road
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.			
1	Lot 1, Tai Hang Village	45	45	30	30	1,350	1,350	0
2	Lot 2, Tai Hang Village	75	75	30	30	2,250	2,250	0

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Are you dissatisfied with your Compradore?

THE DAIRY FARM HOUSE FED POULTRY

is ABSOLUTELY the BEST in the East and COSTS very LITTLE MORE THAN the MARKET POULTRY.

FRESH SUPPLIES

Arriving every week by Mail Steamer of

MESSRS. THEODORE VAFIADIS & Co's
HIGH GLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES:

"IMPERIAL BOUQUET"

"NECTAR"

"EXTRA FINE," GRAND FORMAT,

"CROWN PRINCE"

"ADMIRAL" "NON PLUS ULTRA" "YILDIZ"

"SUPERFINE" "FINE"

SOLE AGENTS:

KRUSE AND CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home. The photograph this week entitled, "General Inspection, Hongkong 31 October."

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Today's Advertisement

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FAN LING.

ROBERTSON CUP DRAW.

1st Round. 2nd Round.

1. S. H. Dutton	2. Foster Pegg	3. By	4. A. Peel
5. W. G. Eschall	6. A. R. Austin	7. J. Owen Hughes	8. Major Pritchard
9. E. Taylor	10. J. W. C. Bonnar		

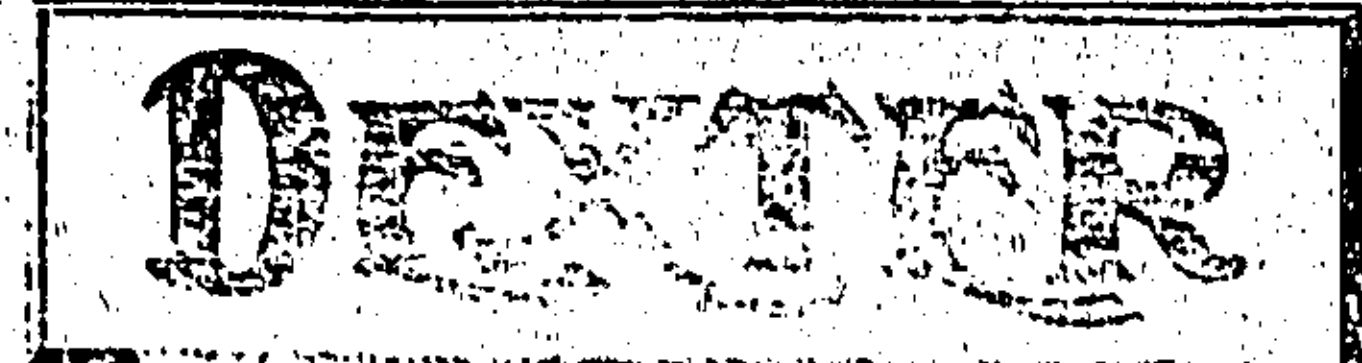
1st & 2nd rounds to be completed by 24th November.

3rd round to be completed by 1st December.

Final round to be completed by 8th December.

The above dates must be adhered to subject only to interference by Championship matches on pain of disqualification.

There's NONE "JUST-AS-GOOD" as



WEATHERPROOFS AND OVERCOATS.

SMART STYLES IN NEW MATERIALS

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MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

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(Next door to Thos. Cook & Son.)

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TELEPHONE 340

NEW AUTUMN MILLINERY

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Pretty Flowers, Ornaments, Feathers etc.

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We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.

Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

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ALL PIANOS OF QUALITY.

Unrivalled for Tone, Touch and Durability.

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(TELEPHONE No. 1322.)

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"BOARS HEAD" BRAND

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY & CONDITION

J. & H. HALL & CO.

"BOARS HEAD" BRAND

MADE IN ENGLAND

Brand Is Superior To Other Brands in Body, Flavour, Quality or Strength.

The Most Popular Brand of Home

Bottled Guinness' Stout

on the Market.

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WINE MERCHANTS

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TELEPHONE No. 135

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Proposed Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

Destination	Steamship	Date	Time
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 16th Nov.	at 10 light
CHINWANTAO	Hopsang	Tues., 18th Nov.	at 2 p.m.
SPORING & Bontabaya	Fousang	Tues., 18th Nov.	at 10 light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Wed., 19th Nov.	at 10 light
SHANGHAI	Fookang	Wed., 19th Nov.	at 10 light
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Thurs., 20th Nov.	at 10 light
THAM, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Thurs., 20th Nov.	at noon
THAM, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Sat., 22nd Nov.	at 2 p.m.
THAM, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Sat., 22nd Nov.	at noon
THAM, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Wed., 26th Dec.	at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan (Occupying 24 days)

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang," and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang," "Kumsang," "Loyat," "Yatsang," and "Suisang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choyang," "Kwongsang," and "Hongsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to alteration without Notice.

"S" Line Service—Homeward.

Destination	Steamship	Date	Time
LONDON & ANTWERP	Denbighshire	25th Nov.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Crombie	27th Nov.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Glamis	29th Nov.	

Trans-Pacific "Shiro" & "Glen" Joint Service.

Destination	Steamship	Date	Time
VICTORIA & VERMONT	Den of Airlie	25th November	
TACOMA & PLYMOUTH	Merionethshire	15th December	
VICTORIA & VERMONT	Merionethshire	15th December	
TACOMA & PLYMOUTH	Merionethshire	15th December	
VICTORIA & VERMONT	Merionethshire	15th December	
TACOMA & PLYMOUTH	Merionethshire	15th December	

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shop, raising up to 100 Tons.

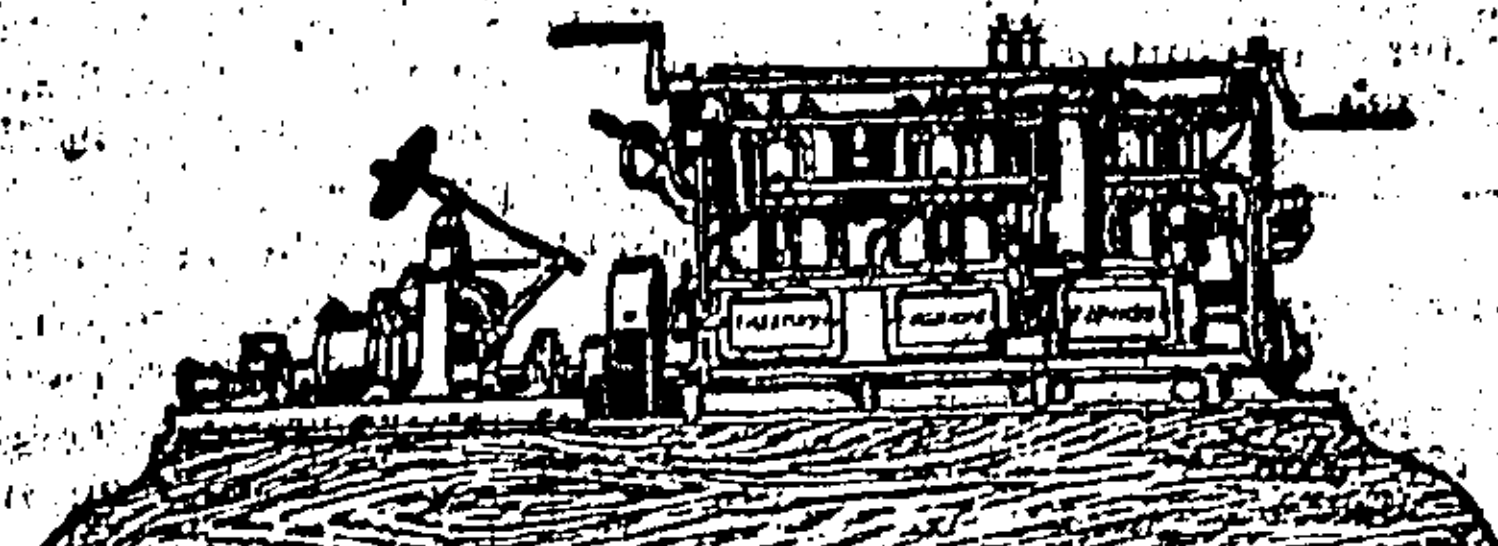
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



Old type Motor and Reverse Gear. B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight	For Dispatch
Batavia, Emden & Hamburg &c.	Arabia	H. A. L.	15, Nov.
London, Glasgow & Antwerp	Glentworth	S. T.	22, Nov.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Westphalia	H. A. L.	22, Nov.
Rotterdam, Hamburg &c.	Macedonia	H. A. L.	25, Nov.
Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	15, Jan.
Rotterdam & Hamburg &c.	Arabia	H. A. L.	25, Nov.
Port Said, Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore &c.	E. Simons	M. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Marseilles and Hamburg &c.	Kashima	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Rotterdam, Emden & Hamburg &c.	Uckermark	H. A. L.	25, Nov.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sambia	H. A. L.	25, Nov.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Devanha	P. & O.	25, Nov.
	Denbighshire	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Baltimore and New York	Suruga	D. & Co.	15, Nov.
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, etc.	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	15, Nov.
New York	C. of Baroda	S. L. E.	25, Nov.
San Francisco	Indramayo	J. N. Co.	18, Nov.
Victoria, V. Ver, S. F., T. M. & P. and	Den of Airlie	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Victoria, B. O., T. M. via Japan &c.	Tacoma	O. S. K.	27, Nov.
Vancouver, Seattle and/or Tacoma & P. and O.	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27, Nov.
Victoria, B. O., T. M. via S. F. & c.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	15, Nov.
Vancouver, via S. F. & c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
T. M., Flume, V. Ver, via S. F. etc.	E. of India	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
San F. via S. F. & c.	Nippon	S. W. Co.	2, Dec.
San F. via S. F. & c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	25, Nov.
San F. via S. F. & c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Wald.	M. & Co.	29, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, Nov.

SINGAPORE COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Futaba	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	T. J. Co.	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang &c.	T. J. Co.	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Mexican, Peninsular and Chile	Amoy M.	T. K. K.	3, Dec.
Ports via Japan	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	T. J. Co.	J. M. Co.	Q. deep.
Shanghai, Y. Hama, Kobe & Moji	Canary	A. N. Co.	2, Dec.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo & Cebu	Zafro	S. T. Co.	22, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Lovet	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Shanghai & Tientsin	Liangshin	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. Hama	Sardinia	P. & O.	15, Nov.
Shanghai, Penang & Calcutta	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, Nov.
Shanghai	Africa	S. W.	1, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutahang	J. M. Co.	28, Nov.
Jessellton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	2, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Australien	M. M.	17, Nov.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M.	15, Nov.
Spore, Pang, Rangoon & Cebu	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
Y. Hama and Kobe via Shanghai	E. F. Perini	S. W.	29, Nov.
Chinwanto	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
Shanghai	Assaye	F. & O.	20, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hainan	D. L. Co.	18, Nov.
Manila	Yushang	J. M. Co.	15, Nov.
Kobe & Yokohama	Loobang	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Shanghai	Fookang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Shanghai & Tientsin	B. & S.	B. & S.	20, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Chenah	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow & Amoy	Kaljo Maru	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	18, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutahang	J. M. Co.	29, Nov.
Kobe	Coblen	M. & Co.	10, Dec.
Shanghai & Tientsin	China	E. & S.	22, Nov.
S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	P. Alite	M. & Co.	26, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore, Colombo	Bambay M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore Port	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	26, Nov.

S.O.A.E.O.

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Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pipes or any kind of metal.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel
Sawto	Haimun
Swatow	Chin Maru

DEPART ON MONDAY.

From	Vessel
Seattle	Minnesota
Shanghai	Australien
Chinwanto	Hopsang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel
Singapore	Fookang

ARRIVE ON MONDAY.

From	Vessel
Sydney	Kumano Maru
Singapore	Laisang

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on the 31st October, between 11 & 2 p.m.

The C.P.R. S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver on the 5th November, at a.m.

The C.P.R. S.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Nagasaki on the 9th November, and is due to arrive Kobe on the 10th Nov., at 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The F. & A. S.S. ST. ALBANS left Sydney on the 29th ult. for this port via Queensland, Porto, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd Nov.

The N. Y. K. S.S. KUMANO MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 29th October and is expected here on the 17th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.S. GUENTHER passed the Straits Canal on the 25th ult., for Hongkong via Suez.

The N. Y. K. S.S. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 3rd December.

The N. Y. K. S.S. KANAKURA MARU (European Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 17th October and is expected here on the 14th November.

The I. O. S. S. S.S. FOOKSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 18th November.

The I. O. S. S. S.S. LAISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 17th November.

The S. L. S.S. DEN OF CROMBIE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 25th November.

The S. L. S.S. DEN OF AIRLIE from London is due at Hongkong on the 22nd November.

The S. L. S.S. MONADNOCK from Seattle is due at Hongkong on the 30th November.

The Red Line S.S. BENLIDY from Lark, Middlesex, and London, left Singapore, for this port, on 30th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th proximo.

The N. Y. K. S.S. SADO MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 4th November, and is expected here on the 7th December.

The American and Manchurian Line S.S. KAYUE left New York on the 10th October and is due here on or about 25th November.

The American and Manchurian Line S.S. KANDAHAR left New York on the 25th October and is due here on or about 15th December.

The E. & A. S.S. ST. ALBANS from Sydney left Port Darwin to-day for this port (via Timor & Manila), and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd inst.

The P. & O. S.S. OANDIA is expected to arrive at Penang on the 16th inst., at 6 p.m.

The H. A. L. S.S. ALTMARK left Singapore on the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. S.S. RANGOON MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. S.S. ATSUBA MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 16th November.

The N. Y. K. S.S. HAKATA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. S.S. AKI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 25th November.

The N. Y. K. S.S. TOTTORI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 15th Oct., and is expected here on the 30th November.

The N. Y. K. S.S. TOKUSHIMA MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 16th November.

The N. Y. K. S.S. KASHIMA MARU (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 17th November.

The N. Y. K. S.S. MIYAZAKI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 17th December.

The I. G. M. S.S. GNEISENAU which left here on the 16th Oct., arrived at Genoa on the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.

The C.P.R. S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Vancouver on the 12th inst., between 8 and 10 p.m.

The C.P.R. S.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Vancouver on the 13th inst., between 3 and 4 p.m.

Typhoon, Dutch S.S. 344, 10th inst., Macassar 2nd inst., Sugar—J.O.L.L.

Amsterdam, Am. S.S. 20,718, T.W. Garlick, 10th inst., Seattle 3rd Oct., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Zafro, Am. S.S. 1,400, J. R. McMurray, 10th inst., Manila, 7th inst., Gen.—S. T. and Co.

Tientsin, D. S.S. 1,227, Robertson, 10th inst., Java 1st inst., Sugar—B. and S.

Opland, Nor. S.S. 1,500, Erikson, 11th inst., Saigon 7th inst., Rice—A. T. and Co.

Pittsburgh, Ger. S.S. 1,227, W. Taubert, 11th inst., Bangkok 2nd inst., Rice and Wood—B. and S.

Tokyo Maru, Jap. S.S. 2,854, Sugoto, 11th inst., Dairen 4th inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Canada Maru, Jap. S.S. 3,760, H. Yamamoto, 11th inst., Shanghai 5th inst., O.S.K.

Yokohama, Br. S.S. 1,128, Jarrold, 11th inst., Manila 11th inst., Sugar—J. M. and Co.

Mexico City, Br. S.S. 3,179, N. A. Starker, 11th inst., Genavina Mexico 11th October Gen.—E. H. F.

Clara Jenson, Ger. S.S. 1,103, Bendixen, 11th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Tokyo, Ger. S.S. 992, Janich, 11th inst., Bangkok 4th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Delfin Maru, Jap. S.S. 864, K. Minakami, 12th inst., Swatow 11th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Tsimahi, Dutch S.S. 3,015, Buys, 12th inst., Macassar 4th inst., Sugar—J.O.L.L.

Hanyang, Br. S.S. 1,250, J. Cogan, 12th inst., Samarang 1st inst., Sugar—B. and S.

Kailong, Br. S.S. 837, H. Mathias, 12th inst., Halphong 11th inst., Gen.—B. and S.

Empress of India, Br. S.S. 3,033, W. Davidson, R.N.R. 13th inst., Vancouver Gen.—C.P.R.

Bismar, Ger. S.S. 898, Fr. Buscking, 13th inst., Bangkok 5th inst., Rice and Timber—B. and S.

Unai Maru, Jap. S.S. 19th inst., Wakamatsu 6th inst., Coal—M.B.K.

Indra Kusta, Br. S.S. 2,954, Smith, 15th inst., Samarang 6th inst., Gen.—Order.

Kield, Nor. S.S. 910, O. Helleso, 15th inst., Bangkok 6th inst., Rice—K.S.L.

Hainan, Ger. S.S. 1,400, J. Halkett, 14th inst., Tientsin 6th inst., Gen.—O.M.S.N. Co.

Pacting, Br. S.S. 1,190, W. J. Barkes, 14th inst., Swatow 13th inst., Ballast—B. and S.

Chidax, Nor. S.S. 1,102, Hjorth, 14th inst., Macassar 4th inst., Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Teon, Br. S.S. 1,850, J. V. Sidford, 14th inst., Manila 4th inst., Gen.—B. and S.

The N.Y.K. S.S. RANGOON MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

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The N.Y.K. S.S. HAKATA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. S.S. AKI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 25th November.

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Zafro, Am. S.S. 1,400, J. R. McMurray, 10th inst., Manila, 7th inst., Gen.—S. T. and Co.

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Opland, Nor. S.S. 1,500, Erikson, 11th inst., Saigon 7th inst., Rice—A. T. and Co.

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Yokohama, Br. S.S. 1,128, Jarrold, 11th inst., Manila 11th inst., Sugar—J. M. and Co.

Mexico City, Br. S.S. 3,179, N. A. Starker, 11th inst., Genavina Mexico 11th October Gen.—E. H. F.

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Yokohama, Br. S.S. 1,128, Jarrold,

Notices

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J.B. & N. S. S. Co.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913, 1.30 P.M.

SHORT STORY. DETECTIVE BURNS' GREAT CASES: THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE EAGLES.

BY
ARTHUR B. RHEVE.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

"Not a bit of it, Braden," replied Atchison promptly. "That count is right."

Count and recount as they might, there was no straightening of it out. There was the mystery at the start, and that was as far as anybody had got when Burns arrived at this point. The money was gone—that was all there was to it. No one believed that it had been spirited away, but then, no one knew what to believe.

"I satisfied myself thoroughly," says Baras, "that it was not even possible to bring the money out into the cashier's office in the daytime, then hide it until night. Every afternoon, before the doors were closed, the cashier and the chief clerk counted every dollar, and, in the presence of the cashier, every day the O. K. of the chief clerk was placed on the cash."

Baras went out and took a turn or two up and down the street; then stood in the shadow of the high Doric columns, thoughtfully revolving the matter over and over in his mind. For it is his theory, in every important case, to put himself in the place of the thief. Point-blank he asked himself, "If I had access to this mint at night from the time of the chief clerk's O. K., and after the mint is closed, to midnight, what possible chance would I have to steal thirty thousand dollars?"

The more he thought of it, the clearer it became, until finally he put the case hypothetically this way: "In order to do that, it is necessary to have entrance to this mint at night under proper pretext, to have entrance to the cashier's office at night under proper pretext, to be able to carry a valise or suitcase in and out of the mint at night under proper pretext. If I had this entrance I could then go ahead and make the time lock in such a way as to render it inoperative. I should also have to know the combination of the vault."

"If that were all true, then I could come into the cashier's office at 4.30 p.m., when the clerks had all gone. At that minute the watchman on that floor, who is as regular as clockwork, has lighted the lights in the cashier's office and has left on his rounds, not to return for twenty-eight minutes. That would give me a chance to open the vault."

Burns then sauntered in and traced out the hypothetical course. Some one, he continued to reason, came in at half past four, opened the vault, took out one or two sacks, never more, for they weighed nearly thirty pounds, and carried them out. Then he hid them in a box-counter in the cashier's office under some empty coin-sacks.

Instead of going out to the main corridor by the natural way, he must have gone on through the weighing-room to the receiving-room. In this way he would be out of sight of the watchman who was always at the main door in the main corridor, looking right down to the cashier's office. In the receiving-room he would then have to climb a counter, and could leave by a door opening into the transverse corridor. Directly across from the door, only ten feet away, was the office of the superintendent. This office had a door opening into the office of the chief clerk. If the gold were hidden, it might be done up in some sort of package and carried out that night or the following day. Probably the thief returned at, say, eleven o'clock at night, when there was

a shift of watchmen. He must come in, go to his office on a plausible pretext, get the two valises hidden in the cashier's office, and in that fashion make his get-away.

This was clear and clever reasoning, and it told Burns much. But it did not catch any criminals—because, as you see, the route taken by the thief involved the offices of Atchison, Braden, and Colton, all three. Burns had his suspicions, and the reader probably has his. At any rate, Burns were right. It was a question of building up the evidence.

Baras was now ready to come out of cover and begin his "open investigation." Up to this time he had been lying low, but he had now reached a point where certain phases of the case could be inquired into only by his coming out. For instance, he had not yet even been introduced to Braden, though he had been watching everybody and everything in and about the mint.

"I have never met you, Mr. Burns," said Braden one day soon afterward, "but I think I ought to introduce myself. I'm glad to know that you've been detailed on this case, for I've heard and read a great deal about you."

Burns shook hands, and as he did so he noted Braden's clear, steady gaze into his own eyes. And that is something for any man to do; for, if there is one thing above the many that impress you about Burns, it is those horning steel points of eyes of his which cut into your very soul like a bit and seem to strike home at what is lying hidden there.

"I'm satisfied," Braden added, "that you'll find the thief, and if there's anything I can do to aid you, command me."

"Thank you, Braden," returned Burns; "I'll be glad to call on you later."

It is always easier to pick criminals and pile up evidence in predigested detective stories than it is in real life. Burns had made up his mind long before he came out into the open, but there were still some small matters that he did not quite fully see. So it wasn't long before he decided to take advantage of the chief clerk's considerate offer.

"You're the best posted man in this mint on the conduct of the business and things in general," wheedled Burns, to start with. "Now, Braden, as man to man, give me the benefit for a moment of your intimate knowledge. Tell me, how do you yourself think it is in real possible for any person to steal that money? Of course, there must be some person whom you suspect. Who is it?"

For the first time Braden was reluctant to speak. It was quite obvious to Burns that he had his suspicions, and also his reluctance was quite as obvious.

"Yes," he parried; "but you know yourself, Mr. Burns, that it is a serious thing for one in my position to condemn a man on suspicion, and, and—well, I should hate to do it."

"But you must do it," urged Burns, with a dominating show of warmth; "it is your duty."

Braden still hesitated, but it was evident that a name was all but bursting from his lips. Burns pressed him. Finally, with reluctance, he whispered the name of the cashier.

"Yes—Colton," mused Burns. "There was nobody in a position to do it except the cashier. But then, Braden, can't you see the utter futility of any one like

Colton expecting to be able to get away with it? What puzzles me is how he could manage it."

"Well, I've figured out several ways. For instance, there are a number of large depositors who do a good deal of business with the mint. One concern alone does from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year. There might be some mix-up there."

After going over the drafts and the action that had to be taken on them by the chief clerk himself, as well as each step in the delivery of the money, Burns readily convinced Braden how impossible it was for Colton to do anything in that way.

"Well, then, how about this?" suggested Braden, his reluctance all gone now. "The cashier, when he is filling a truck in the vault with his assistant—you know, he is never alone—could surreptitiously mix up the sacks when the other fellow was off guard, and place a couple of extra bags on the truck. Then, as he was going through the office, he might secretly shove off the sacks, hide them, and later get off with them."

"But there are too many clerks around," objected Braden. "No; you'll have to do better than that."

"Well, how about this?" pursued Braden, thoroughly warmed up to the detective job. "Why couldn't he have the other man stand in with him—put on, say, two extra sacks—and then later the two of them divide up?"

Burns picked that to pieces, too, until even Braden had to admit the folly of Colton's dreaming of such a thing. Then he began a little quizzing on his own account. "Braden," he asked casually, "while you were counting the cash with Colton every day, why did you fail to look behind the trucks in the vaults? It was your duty not to take for granted that everything was there. It was your duty to count all, all—not part, no matter what Colton said. It was your business to see whether the pigeon-holes behind the trucks were filled or not. Now why didn't you discover the shortage before?"

The chief clerk shrugged his shoulders. "I took it for granted that they were all there," he answered weakly.

Right here Burns struck a pin. The failure to look back of the trucks each day showed conclusively one of two things: either some one was outrageously derelict, or he purposely avoided finding the abstraction of the bags.

"Why," continued Burns, "what was the use of counting at all, if you overlooked half a million dollars or so hidden by the two trucks?"

"I didn't think it was necessary to look behind there," reiterated Braden more strongly. "I trusted Colton, and—oh, say, here's another possibility that has occurred to me. Why couldn't he have taken out two sacks, put the money on the cash-table in the vault, and then carried in something—anything, potatoes may be—to fill up the empty sack before he put it back?"

"Impossible," ejaculated Burns sceptically. "How could he do it?"

"Well," exclaimed Braden, somewhat nettled, "if you explode all my theories, I must confess I have no others to offer. I can't see how else he could have done it. What's your own theory?"

Burns briefly outlined the case he had worked out.

"Impossible," interrupted Braden. "Why, the time-lock was on, Mr. Burns. He couldn't come back and open it. No; there are no other theories if you reject those I—"

"Think it over," cut in Burns, turning on his heel.

Burns stuck to his theory, too. He went to the men who, covering the period from the previous settlement to the discovery of the shortage, had been on watch. He asked them if they had ever seen any one there after the mint

was closed. Some said they never had; others said they had on a few occasions. But all said that whenever they saw never carried a package, a valise, or a suitcase in or out after the mint was closed.

If that were true, then the whole theory that Burns was working up fell to the ground. The men went further and assured him that every package had to be shown to the man at the door. That also exploded the theory. But Burns did not believe it was true.

He took the men one at a time, and finally found that there was really only one whom he knew must have been in the man on duty when the package or grip, whatever it was, was carried in and out. He took this man aside and told him directly bringing his cutting eyes into play again, that he suspected him of being part of the conspiracy to let the mint. That was startling news to the doorman, and he did some quick thinking as well as vigorous asserting of his innocence. Burns told him that he had stated positively that no one had ever gone in or out with a grip; whereas Burns knew better—that some one had.

The watchman looked at him blankly; then a new light seemed to come over his face. "There was no fake about it. He had forgotten, but now he actually remembered that an officer of the mint several months before had brought a suitcase one night after seven o'clock, and, with his office door open, had disrobed almost in the presence of the watchman, put on a dress suit, and had gone out to attend a reception. About eleven o'clock he had returned, taken off the suit, put it back in the suitcase, and taken it away with him. This happened on several occasions. But he had taken nothing out except the suit. The man was sure of that. So was Burns, up to a point."

This, then, was an important clue. The man had taken nothing at all until, say, the last few times. It was all cleverly done to "educate" the watchman to see him going in and out with a suitcase at night. The trail was now hot. One day Burns went to the cashier himself. "Colton," he demanded, without any warning, "who changed that lock on the vault?"

"Why," replied Colton thoughtfully, "when I became cashier a year ago the combination had to be changed. It must have been done by a locksmith."

At once Burns began to trace this assertion down through the labyrinth of fact. It didn't take him long to find that the accounts showed no charge whatever for the services of a locksmith.

Burns confronted the cashier with this fact from his own records. Then Colton said he had made a mistake. He now recalled that when he had assumed his duties, he had asked the chief clerk, whom he succeeded as cashier, what to do about the combination.

"Oh," said Braden, "there isn't any need of getting a locksmith; I'll help you change it."

Together the cashier and the chief clerk had set the combination. Burns made the cashier show him exactly how he claimed it was done.

(To be Continued.)

Indian Railways.

Mr. Walter Wood, whose retirement from the Indian Railway Board is announced, has been a member of the Board for eight and half years, although his original appointment was only for five years. Before he went to India, Mr. Wood was traffic manager of the Hall and Berneley Railway. His appointment was a great distinction for an official of a relatively small railway, as the Indian Railway Board controls the working of the entire system in the country.

UNCONSCIOUS DEFECTS.

The Sex's Deficit in Intellect and Temperament.

Woman, says Sir Almoth Wright, is an "insolvent citizen." The taxes paid by women would cover only a very small proportion of the establishment charges of the State which would properly be assigned to them. It falls to man to make up the deficit. The woman who has inherited property he likens to the man who has by inheritance come in as a sleeping partner into a firm.

Woman's claim to control the finances of the State on the ground that she is a tax-payer is on a par with the claim to increase the political power and complete control over the finances of the State which is put forward by a class of male voters who are already paying much less than their *pro rata* share of the upkeep of the State.

If woman is insolvent from the fiscal point of view (and "all large fortunes," Sir Almoth adds, "and practically all the incomes which are derived from man," he also holds that woman suffers from an equal deficit in intellect and temperament. The sex suffers from disabilities and lacunae of which it is unconscious.

That not very unusual type of spinster who is in a condition of retarded development (and you will find this kind of woman even on county councils) is completely unconscious of the sexual element in herself and in human nature generally.

Woman's Morality. There is mental disorder, Sir Almoth says, evident in the programmes of the militant Suffragist, and immorality in her aims and methods. But this point of morality has a section of the book to itself, and its conclusion illustrates the author's point of view.

Woman's morality, he says, is personal and domestic, not public, and while she will "rise and respond to the call of any strong human or transcendental personal affection," it is

only a very exceptional woman who would, when put to her election between the claims of a narrow domestic and a wider or public morality, subordinate the former to the latter.

The author's indictment against woman's activity in the "cause" is even stronger:

"I pass over the recent epidemic of political crime among women to advert to the want of conscience which permits, in connection with professedly idealistic causes, not only misrepresentations, but the making of deliberately false statements on matters of public concern."

Feminism and Its Evils. Here is a summary of Sir Almoth's distinction between the true chivalry and the false, and his verdict on what would ensue if the Suffrage cause prevailed:

Every one who has a real feeling for woman, and who is concerned for her natural welfare, as a father is concerned for his daughter's, will, above everything else, desire to nurture and encourage in man the sentiment of chivalry, and in woman that disposition of mind that makes chivalry possible.

From every point of view, except perhaps that of the exceptional woman who would be able to hold her own against masculine competition—and men always issue informal letters of naturalisation to such an exceptional woman—the woman suffrage which leads up to feminism would be a social disaster.

"Ungrateful Women." Here are a few detached and characteristic passages from the book:

If woman had to fight for her position, her status would be that which is assigned to her among the Kafirs—not that which civilised man concedes to her.

We find the women who want to have everything for nothing,

and the wives who do not see that they are beholden to man for anything, and those who consider that they have not made a sufficiently good bargain for themselves—in short, all the ungrateful women—flock to the banner of Woman's Freedom—the banner of financial freedom for woman at the expense of financial servitude for man.

Woman looks upon her mind not as an implement for the pursuit of truth, but as an instrument for providing her with creature comforts in the form of agreeable mental images.

The vote would not raise the wages of the woman worker and bring to her the financial, nor yet the physiological, freedom she is seeking.

No upright mind can fail to see that the woman who lives in a condition of financial dependence upon man has no moral claim to unrestricted liberty.

It would be difficult to find any one who would trust a woman to be just to the rights of others in the case where the material interests of her children, or of a devoted husband, were involved. And even to consider the question of being in such a case intellectually just to any one who came in to competition with personal belongings like husband and child would, of course, lie quite beyond the moral horizon of ordinary woman.

It is not only the fact that the ideals of abstract justice and truth would inevitably be brushed aside by woman in the interests of those she loves which comes into consideration here; it is also the fact that women are almost without a moral sense in the matter of executing a public trust such as voting, or attaching herself to a political association with a view to influencing votes.

In this matter one would not be very far from the truth if one alleged that there are no good women, but only women who have lived under the influence of good men.

Practically every man feels that there is in woman—patent, or hidden away—an element of unreason which, when you come upon it, summarily puts an end to purely intellectual intercourse.

There is no mistaking the trenchant character of it all, and we may confidently count on plain speaking to an equal degree from those supporters of the Suffrage who take up the challenge Sir Almoth has thrown down.

SHORT SERMON.

Miracles of To-day.

The Church, as taught in the Scriptures, is a called-out assembly—an assembly called out for a purpose. This called-out assembly is a spiritual house, built and owned by the Lord Jesus Christ. He intends it to contain and express His fullness; it expresses, the angels even, the manifold wisdom of God; it is loved and cleansed and sanctified by the Lord Jesus; it is the pillar and ground of the truth; and it will perform its mission in time and eternity. Its mission in time is to gather out a people for the Lord; the Bridegroom is coming for His Bride. Its mission in eternity, as well as in time, is to glorify the Lord Jesus Christ. The mission of the Church, the called-out assembly, is to gather out the people by evangelising the nations, preaching the Gospel to every creature. Her mission is not to sit still and wait, but to be very active in the service of the Lord, to prepare for the return of the King.

Let us enter into this spiritual building and examine some of its furniture—look at the constituents of it, and what it is made of, and what the different parts of it are intended for. "God hath set in the Church"—in this called-out assembly—"first apostles, second prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of heal-

ing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." If you turn over to the Fourth of Ephesians, eleventh and twelfth verses, you will find a similar passage: "And He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." Here is a certain clause—"for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry."—making ministers, not a few set apart, but some prophets, some pastors, some evangelists, some teachers, for the perfecting of the saints unto the work of the ministry, unto the building up of the Church of Christ. Our text enlarges upon that, goes a little further than perfecting the saint unto the ministry, and building up of the church. It reaches out, and teaches the world about the Church.

We have, first of all, a good thing; and in the second place, a better thing. The good thing is that God has set in His Church certain "specialists"—I do not call them "order," for the word is often misunderstood—certain specialists or order in the work. There are eight classes in these verses of Scripture which can be described as specialists, doing certain things which have become characteristic of them. "God hath set in the Church." They are ordained and placed of God in the Church for a certain purpose, and it is something to feel that you are ordained of God.

Carey was an apostle whom God called to open the work in India. Adoniram Judson was an apostle, called to the United States to go and assist in that work, and open up a new work in Burmah. John Bunyan was an apostle, called of God to write, and he was so busy about many things, that the Lord had to provide him a study in Bedford Gao, to keep him quiet enough to write, and to carry out the good work that He had marked out for him. Men and women that are called to a special mission, and sent forth of God, are apostles. The prophet was one who spoke God's message without any language of his own; that came with an authoritative message from the throne; an ambassador of the King, he simply spoke for God. He was, in a sense, an apostle, too; but in the apostleship the mission was emphasised, in the prophet's place the message was emphasised. The prophet spoke the very word God gave him in God's way, with God's power, to God's glory.

After the apostles and prophets, the teacher. The one who has aptness to impart knowledge, the one who takes the Word of God and explains it. It means an authoritative teacher, one that teaches the truth, not in his own name, but in the name of his Great Teacher. Now notice these three words: "In the apostle the mission is emphasised, and in the teacher the method is emphasised; he comes with his mission, and he comes with his message, but God has specially endowed him with the right method for his part. He is a specialist of method if you please, as the prophet is a specialist in the message, and the apostle is a specialist in the mission. The apostle emphasises the fact that God has sent him. The prophet emphasises the fact that God has spoken, and the teacher emphasises the fact that God has given the truth that needs to be imparted in its fullness.

After the apostles and prophets and teachers, "miracles." It is the same word translated power in our Scriptures, "power from on high." "Tarry at Jerusalem till ye receive power from on high." "Ye shall receive power" after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you. This word, throbbing with the heart and arm of God, is taken to apply to a class in the Church. Does it mean simply the Worker of Miracles that by faith perform the supernatural, with whom God works? Oh, yes, it means that, for you know, a miracle means God Himself at work.

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STRAITS PLANTATIONS. REPORTS.

The report of the Straits Plantations, Limited, states that the number of coconuts harvested in the year to June 30 was 2,904,230 against 2,491,686 in the previous year. 762 tons of copra were manufactured at a cost of £14 8s. 3d. per ton f.o.b. Teluk Anson. The average net price realized for the copra, after deducting freight, insurance, landing and all sales charges, was £22 10s. 2d. per ton. The crop for the year 1913-14 is estimated at 3,500,000 nuts. The crop of rubber harvested for the year amounted to 42,129 lbs. against a crop of 18,007 lbs. for the previous year. The cost for lb. f.o.b. Teluk Anson was 1s. 6.71d. per lb. and the average net price realized was 2s. 9.07d. The crop for the year 1913-14 is estimated at 50,000 lbs. The trees are reported as showing satisfactory growth and the estates as being in good order, but, owing to the exceptionally wet weather, the cost of upkeep has been heavy. At June 30, 1912, the labour force was 782, of which 686 were Tamils, and at June 30, 1913, it had been increased to 900, of which 762 were Tamils. Recruiting expenses were heavy, owing to the large turnover in the labour force. The net profit for the year amounted to £7,060 to which has to be added the amount brought forward £13,371, making together £20,431. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent, less tax, on both classes of shares, amounting to £6,125 leaving to be carried forward £23,306. Further capital is necessary in order to pay off the existing debentures, and to bring the immature area into bearing. The directors are considering how this can best be raised.

Parit-Bras (Malay) Rubber.

Presiding on October 8, over the second ordinary general meeting of the Parit-Bras (Malay) Rubber Company, Limited, held at Salisbury House, Mr. J. Cecil G. McFerran (the chairman of the company) said that last year he was able to report that 240 acres had been planted, while to-day they had 350 acres planted and 420 acres felled and ready for burning. He was disappointed that they had not got on faster, and he had hoped that their planted area would have reached 500 acres by now. The reason they had not got on faster was the shortness of funds, and it was, therefore, necessary to curtail their programme. During the financial year, a further 1,835 shares were issued privately, and there remained on balance calls due amounting to £3,533. The amount was not sufficient to bring their area into bearing, and they therefore decided to make an issue of six per cent convertible debentures, and they hoped that all the shareholders would support the issue and so enable them to proceed rapidly with the development. Those whose opinions were of value informed them that there was a great future for the well-managed rubber plantations in the middle east. They were not intending to plunge into a big planting programme, because that would not be a wise course to take at the present moment, but the board was most anxious to get between 500 and 600 acres planted as quickly as possible, as it was very difficult to produce rubber at a moderate cost on smaller areas. He was advised by their visiting agent, Mr. Bastow, who was on a visit to England, that a number of their trees would reach the tapping stage next spring, but, in view of the price of rubber to-day, it would not, of course, pay to start tapping them. It was, however, confidently predicted that they would be tapping about 15,000 trees early in 1915. As to the present state of plantation rubber, his opinion was that the state of affairs was not quite so bad as some people painted it; indeed, there were those who thought that the low price of rubber might be a blessing in disguise. At the same time he did not think that the present system of selling rubber was a good one, and if only all the companies would come into

line and agree to some sound scheme, he could not help thinking that it would be a move in the right direction, to a central selling agency or a minimum selling price. Undoubtedly there were difficulties, but he did not think they were insuperable, and he felt sanguine that sooner or later some plan would be evolved which would put the selling question on a sounder basis.

Ting Kil Tin Mines.

The output from the Ting Kil Tin Mines, Limited, during October was 123.08 made up as follows:—plant ore 100, tribute ore 23.08. The manager reports as regards the working of the plant as follows:—“Ground sluiced for month of October of good quality. But of clayey nature making a shortage in yardage; mine looking well; have proved ground payable for six chains wide in face,” and as to the tribute working as follows:—“Tributors unable to lift all bearing this month. Expect next month's output somewhat better.”

October Rubber Returns.

Tambalak.—2,831 lbs.
Pemas.—6,800 lbs.
Majedla (Johore).—3,280 lbs.
Lendu.—6,250 lbs.
Krubong (Malacca).—5,200 lbs.
Rembia.—10,315 lbs.
Statamoro.—6,098 lbs.
Mount Austin (Johore).—31,400 lbs.
Tanjong Olak.—14,780 lbs.
Pahang.—11,223 lbs.
Balgownie.—20,770 lbs.
Lanadron.—33,604 lbs.
Lendbury.—33,044 lbs.
Cluny.—10,401 lbs.
Sawang.—21,051 lbs.
Sandyorot.—11,724 lbs.
Batu Anam.—3,045 lbs.
Batu Villane.—2,345 lbs.
Pengkalian Durian.—5,454 lbs.
Tanah Merah.—1,010 lbs.
Bute.—1,092 lbs.
Semambu.—5,086 lbs.
Cheng.—10,865 lbs.
Sungai.—2,209 lbs.
Kukub.—5,705 lbs.
Sungai Daru.—5,150 lbs.
Kota Bahru.—19,050 lbs.
Alma.—9,250 lbs.
Bukit Toh Alang.—4,770 lbs.
Shanghai Klebang 5.112 lbs.
Kinta Kelas.—12,350 lbs.
Dominion.—18,473 lbs.
Goodhart.—1,001 lbs.
Serendah.—7,504 lbs.; to date 64,550 lbs.
R. E. of Krian.—22,370 lbs.; to date 171,239 lbs.
Sodenak.—6,879 lbs.; total for financial year ending October 31 45,859 lbs.
Tajah.—12,100 lbs.; making a total for ten months of current financial year of 107,595 lbs.
Malaka Pinda.—15,000 lbs.
Jimah.—3,383 lbs.
Malacca Rubber Plantations.—22,400 lbs.
S. S. (Beram).—41,000 lbs.
Inch Kenath.—21,000 lbs.
Glenshiel.—17,000 lbs.
Kajang.—4,050 lbs.
Sungei Baya (Samatra).—16,208 lbs.; total to date four months 59,357 lbs.
Khota Tampan 7,003 lbs.; making a total for the financial year commencing January 31, 1913, of 51,576 lbs.
Uganda.—7,791 lbs.; lbs. previously 50,921 lbs.; total 58,712 lbs.

New Japanese Service.

Arrangements are being completed for a service of Japanese vessels to Mancheser and other ports on the West coast of England, a service that has been hitherto untouched by these vessels. Nothing has yet been made public as to the vessels that will be employed on the run but it is assumed that they will be purely cargo ships.

The Bombay Crisis.

The Times-Bombay correspondent telegraphs that a well-known share broker there is insolvent, and that as many other brokers are involved, further failures appear likely. The Press refers to the present position as the worst crisis which has been known there for many years. Reuters correspondent states that the share market has been closed owing to the severe fall in prices. The failure is said to involve about £160,000.

SWIMMING.

Another Record for Hatfield.

Jack Hatfield, the grandest swimmer England has ever produced, has added another record to his name, and eclipsed Sidney Battersby's quarter-mile Sea-combe figure by two seconds, and only just failing to beat Beaupaire's world record of 5min. 23sec. writes “The Diver” in the Sporting Chronicle of October 11. His achievements are a great surprise to the select few who possess acquaintances with the work done in private, but which, for obvious reasons, could not be made public. Early in the year Mr. Tom Hatfield intimated that his son had enviable eyes on the 300 yards record, so that his only failure to gain this laudable ambition is the 300 yards English record; he having created a fresh world's figure for this distance. Many would like to see him have another attempt at the 300 yards under U.S.A. conditions, because it is felt that Hatfield is easily capable of the feat. It would be a brilliant wind-up for the year, wherein he has found his greatest disappointment in the failure to annex the whole series of A.S.A. free style championships. Again, I heartily extend congratulations to the Middlesbrough youth on his great performances.

Tram on Fire.

An L.O.C. tramcar travelling along Victoria Embankment recently caught fire when close to Blackfriars Bridge. The aid of fire brigade had to be enlisted, and several fire-engines and escapes arrived. The fire was caused by fusing, and caused much excitement.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1913, at NOON. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th November, 1913, both days inclusive. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, 4th November, 1913.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday the 18th day of November, 1913, at 12.15 o'clock p.m. at 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, Victoria, when the following subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—“It is resolved that the Capital of the Company be reduced from £150,000.00 to \$90,000.00 by reducing the par value of the shares from \$40 to \$6 each.” Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 4th day of December, 1913, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Dated Hongkong the 4th day of November, 1913.

Notice.

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SILVER...
SILVER...

Banks.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Yokohama.
Capital and Surplus—\$100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Deposits received, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be determined on application.
ALL NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital “ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund “ 18,550,000

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Bombay, Newchwang
Calcutta, New York
Changchun, Osaka
Dairen, Peking
Fengtien, Ryojun Port
Harbin, (Arthur)
Hankow, San Francisco
Honolulu, Shanghai
Kobe, Tientsin
Liao-Yang, Tokyo
London, Los Angeles
Lyons

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
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EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
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(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, &c., WILLIS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK-DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. “ “ “
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. “ “ “
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. “ “ “
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. “ “ “
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. “ “ “
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. “ “ “
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. “ “ “
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. “ “ “
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. “ “ “
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. “ “ “
NIGHT CARS.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. “ “ “
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. “ “ “
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. “ “ “
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. “ “ “
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. “ “ “
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. “ “ “
SATURDAYS.
8.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. “ “ “
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. “ “ “
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. “ “ “
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. “ “ “
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. “ “ “
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. “ “ “
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. “ “ “
NIGHT CARS in use Week-Days.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

\$15,000,000

Silver 17,450,000

\$32,450,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Chairman.

Hen. Mr. D. Landale,—Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

G. R. Laurence, Esq.

W. L. Falkenstein, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. S. H. M.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong.—N. J. Stabb.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers.—London

County and Westminster

Limited.

Hongkong.—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate

of 2 per cent per Annum on the

daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent per

Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per

Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per

Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ Per Cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches:—
Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dreadner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSHEIDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$15,000,000

Subscribed “ 1,125,000

Paid Up “ 562,500

Reserve Fund “ 415,000

BANKERS.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Beaten. If Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, and all with Wines & Liquors.

Exchange.

T/T Selling. 1/11 11/16

Demand 1/11 11/16

30 d/s 1/11 11/16

60 d/s 1/11 7/8

4 m/s 2/-

T/T Shanghai 73 1/2

T/T Singapore 84 1/2

Private 30 d/s sight S'hai 74

T/T Japan 96 1/2

T/T India 147

T/T Bombay 147

Demand Bombay 147 1/2

T/T Calcutta 147 1/2

Demand Calcutta 147 1/2

Demand India 147 1/2

Demand Manila 96 1/2

T/T San Fco & New York 47 1/2

T/T Java 119 1/2

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100

Chinese 1/20 cts. pieces 99 1/16 %

Chinese 10 “ 99 1/4 %

Hongkong 20 “ 96 3/4 %

Hongkong 10 “ 99

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Hongkong 20 “ 96 3/4 %

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